

National War Savings Week.  
Stamps for Sale Everywhere.The Chicago Daily Tribune. **FINAL EDITION**

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THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF  
TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE\* \* PRICE TWO CENTS. IN CHICAGO, NEWWORLD,  
AND SUBURBS, THREE CENTS.**YANKS WIN 7-HOUR BATTLE****BAKER BLOCKS  
CHANGE NOW IN  
AGE OF DRAFT****Stand Brings Senate  
Clash; Test Is  
Due Today.****BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.**

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Special.]—With President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker exerting all the influence of the administration in opposition to the proposal, Democratic leaders are predicting tonight the defeat of the amendment in the senate providing for the extension of the draft to men from 20 to 40 years old.

Secretary Baker, representing the command in chief, and Gen. March, chief of staff, urged the committee on military affairs to defer consideration of the draft age extension until fall when the war department, which is conducting a survey of national manpower, will be able to state how many soldiers can be transported overseas and how far it will be necessary to extend the draft to obtain the number of men required.

**Vast Program Planned.**

Within three months the enlarged armistice project now being worked out will be presented to congress to represent the maximum fighting effort of the country.

Already the calculations upon which the sending army bill was framed have exceeded, and the war department was revising its plans on an enlarged basis that means additional billions in money and additional millions of fighting men.

The full scope of the new measure is not yet apparent even to officials who are preparing it.

**Crowder Stands Pat.**

Protest Marshal General Crowder told the other policemen Magner had been shot to death. Policeman James Crane, with drawn revolver, went into the White residence and found the dead Negro and Magner lying on the floor.

**Detective Likely to Live.**

Magner was hurried to Mercy hospital, where it was said his condition was serious, but that he had a good chance to recover. He is one of the most widely known of Chicago's policemen. For nearly twenty years he was attached to the detective bureau, and during the last few years has been stationed at the Cottage Grove avenue station.

The dead holdup man was taken to Jackson's undertaking rooms, at Thirty-first and State streets, where the body was identified by several Negroes. The police were told he had no home, but had been sleeping in a garage in the rear of 2623 Michigan avenue.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****SHOOT THROUGH  
DOOR AT BEAUTY  
PARLOR OWNER**

A mysterious attempt made last night to assassinate or intimidate Mrs. Helen Corwin, proprietor of a beauty parlor in the Mentor building, in her home at 60 East Thirty-sixth place will be investigated today by State's Attorney Horowitz. From the Republican side came innuendos that the Democrats fear they will lose the November election if they extend the draft age. Democrats resented this charge and promised action in September.

**5,450,000 Under Arms.**

Republican leaders asserted that the 1 of the draft will be exhausted by Sept. 15 and predicted that if the administration is allowed to prevail the country will find itself short of fighting men before steps shall have been taken to expand conscription.

Chamberlain announced the attitude of the Senate in strident contrast with his own. In strident contrast with his own, he said, that there should be no draft, to the use of the army sent to France. From the Republican side came innuendos that the Democrats fear they will lose the November election if they extend the draft age. Democrats resented this charge and promised action in September.

**THE WEATHER.****NEGO BANDIT  
SLAIN IN DUEL  
WITH DETECTIVE****Battle After Attempted  
Hold Up of "L"  
Station.**

Detective Michael Magner was dangerously wounded last night in a revolver fight with a Negro holdup man. Magner killed the Negro.

The Negro, who was later identified as George Jackson, attempted to hold up the South Side Elevated railroad station at Twenty-ninth street at 6:30 o'clock. He drew a revolver on Miss Hattie Heintzel, the cashier, then smashed the glass window behind which she was seated, and grabbed at a bag of money, the day's receipts. He missed the bag and turned and ran at the sound of a ringing gong which the cashier had set off by putting her foot on a button in the floor.

The frightened bandit turned and ran up the stairs to the station platform, then dropped to the tracks and ran north on the structure, past two moving trains, to Twenty-eighth street. Here he attempted to climb down the girders to the ground and fell. He limped to the basement flat of Mrs. Eliza White, at 19 East Twenty-eighth street, and took refuge in her kitchen.

**Negro Starts Shooting.**

Magner, with other policemen, responded to the general police alarm sent out from the station. There was a report that the bandit had been seen to enter the building at 21 East Twenty-eighth street, and a big crowd of Negroes had gathered about the place. Some one in the crowd told Magner a man had gone into the house next door, and Magner rushed alone into the kitchen where the Negro sat.

Magner went in the door Jackson opened fire. His first shot caught the detective in the left shoulder. Before Magner could get his revolver into play a second shot from the holdup man's weapon struck Magner's left cheek, the bullet passing out the back of his neck. As Magner dropped he fired a shot at the Negro, and Jackson dropped dead with a bullet through his forehead.

Bystanders heard the shooting and told the other policemen Magner had been shot to death. Policeman James Crane, with drawn revolver, went into the White residence and found the dead Negro and Magner lying on the floor.

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**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****17 Survivors of U-Boat  
Victim Picked Up at Sea**

Halifax, N. S., June 26.—Owners of a Halifax vessel which arrived today at Bermuda received a cablegram tonight stating that the ship while going south picked up an open boat at 7 p. m. with seventeen survivors of a ship sunk by a German submarine. The name of the ship was not given in the dispatch.

These figures were given, the senator said, to refute a statement made on the floor yesterday by Senator McCumber that the losses in May amounted to \$40,000 tons.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****SHOOT THROUGH  
DOOR AT BEAUTY  
PARLOR OWNER**

A mysterious attempt made last night to assassinate or intimidate Mrs. Helen Corwin, proprietor of a beauty parlor in the Mentor building, in her home at 60 East Thirty-sixth place will be investigated today by State's Attorney Horowitz.

Mrs. Corwin was called to her door at 9 o'clock by the bell. As she was about to open it two bullets exploded through the panels, narrowly missing her. Hearing persons fleeing, she opened the door and saw two men, one with a revolver in his hand, running down the street.

On Jan. 11 Mrs. Corwin was robbed of jewelry valued at \$1,500 by two men who pretended to be government food inspectors, hunting for hoarded food.

Two months later Henry Albin, then a prisoner in the county jail, confessed that he was one of the robbers. He named a west side jeweler as the man to whom he disposed of the jewelry. This jeweler in turn named a downtown dealer. Both were arrested and two days ago their trial for receiving stolen property came up. The case was continued until July 11.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****Town in Persia Occupied,  
Turkish War Office Says**

LONDON, June 26.—A Turkish official communication received here says:

"In the region of Lake Urmiah we have occupied Dilman."

Dilman is in Arasbaran province, Persia, and fifty miles northwest of Urmiah, Persian Armenia.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****ANOTHER INVITATION FROM BERLIN**

[Copyright, 1918. By John T. McCutcheon.]

**WILSON OFFERS  
A NEW POLICY  
TO AID RUSSIA****Allies May Unite in  
Peaceful Plan to  
Save Slavs.****GERMANS MASS  
FOR NEW DRIVE;  
ALLIES CONFIDENT****Hint American Part in  
Battle Will Be a  
Big Surprise.****BULLETIN.**

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable.

[Copyright, 1918.]

London, June 26.—The Chronicle says important events are developing on the western front. German reserves are being cunningly maneuvered into position for the new offensive, but it is impossible to say yet in which sector the attack will develop. The situation is well in hand and the allied armies are stated to be confident and unbroken.

**BY EDWIN L. JAMES.**

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable.

[Copyright, 1918.]

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, June 26.—The American army is preparing to play a much larger part in the military operations against the expected new German drives toward Paris. The longer the Germans postpone the next fight the larger our part in it will be.

Up to this time the American soldiers have appeared on the front in one or two divisions. As time passes, more and more American soldiers complete their training with the French and reach a stage of proficiency where they can hold positions unaided.

**Guard Road to Paris.**

American soldiers did noble work in stopping the Germans in two important strategic positions in the last drive—namely at Chateau Thierry and northwest of Chateau Thierry, both places guarding approaches to the French capital. For obvious reasons, it cannot be stated where the larger American force will be located, but it will suffice now to say that the Germans cannot get much closer to Paris without defeating a considerable American army.

Developments of momentous importance to the American people are taking place in France these days. Because of the limitations of the censorship and for good military reasons, they cannot be revealed until the Germans have cognizance of them, which they will before they complete many more drives at Paris.

It can be said that as a military factor we have cast off our swaddling clothes and that we have passed the stage where the small American force needed a wet nurse.

It may be stated that before long American may bear of the naming of American officers to command larger units than have heretofore functioned in France.

After the enemy has worn himself out this summer there will come a greater opportunity for the fruition of America's destiny role. That role is not to hold the line on his line in France. It is something far different.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****MAY SHIP LOSS  
258,671 TONS****Cuts Estimate of Senator  
Who Prefers to Use  
German Figures.**

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Alfred and neutral shipping sunk by German U-boats during the first twenty-eight days in May totaled 258,680 gross tons, according to estimates made by the navy department, Senator Beckman of Kentucky announced today in the Senate.

The sinkings occurred only a few miles west of the British Isles, when he came to Chicago.

Mr. Beckman became connected with the old stationery firm of Culver, Page &amp; Hoyne, where he learned the stationery business. In 1876 he began business on his own account, and formed the firm of Cameron, Amberg &amp; Co.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****D. R. CAMERON  
DIES AT HOME  
IN CALIFORNIA**

Daniel Ross Cameron of the firm of Cameron, Amberg &amp; Co., stationers, died yesterday at his California residence in Altadena. He was for fifteen years a member of the Chicago Board of Education, of which he was twice president. He was first appointed by Mayor Cregier.

Mr. Cameron was born at Summerside, Canada, in August, 1853, and remained there until 1855. His parents then moved to Fort Covington, N. Y., where he finished his school life at the age of 18 years. He then began his business life by clerkship in a general store, at which employment he remained for seven years. Thenceforth he went into business for himself and remained in the town until 1868, when he came to Chicago.

Mr. Cameron became connected with the old stationery firm of Culver, Page &amp; Hoyne, where he learned the stationery business. In 1876 he began business on his own account, and formed the firm of Cameron, Amberg &amp; Co.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****DROPS POISONED  
HAM IN FRONT  
OF WAR PLANT**

Joseph Sweeney, a watchman at the plant of the L. Wolf Manufacturing company, North Hoyne and Carroll avenue, makers of munitions for the government, last night arrested a suspicious character who had been hanging around the main gate at Carroll avenue and Robert street.

The suspect, Henry Depphardt, aged 45, an Austrian alien enemy, dropped a package as Sweeney was arresting him. The package proved to be a ham, which, upon being examined, was said by the police to have been poisoned.

Depphardt's explanation was that the ham was wormy and that he had brought it from his home at 1825 West Austin avenue to eat in front of the Wolff plant so it might be picked up by some hungry workman. The police have the theory, however, that ulterior motives were behind Depphardt's philanthropy, possibly something in connection with the Austrian government.

The prisoner was locked up at the Warren avenue station and will be turned over to the government.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****Congressman Cantrell of  
Kentucky Weds Widow**

Oakland, Cal., June 26.—Five workmen who were digging a shaft in a tunnel near here to locate a water supply source were killed instantly when they lunged into and exploded a pocket of natural gas.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****RUSSIA TO RENEW FIGHT.  
BY CARLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.**

LONDON, June 26.—Alexander Kerensky, former provisional premier of Russia, today told the British Labor council that the people of Russia are ready to renew the war against the German.

**BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.****Submarine Losses Are on  
Wane, Naval Expert Says**

London, June 26.—The number of ships lost by German submarines in May was really the most formidable we have yet had."

This is the comment of Archibald G. Hurd, the naval writer in the Daily Telegraph. He adds:

"It is common knowledge that owing to the large number of submarines destroyed the enemy paid a higher price for every ton of shipping than in any corresponding period since piracy was inaugurated."

**(Continued on page 4, column 4.)****KILL 700 FOE,  
CAPTURE 264  
IN BIG VICTORY****Goaded Huns Rush  
to Surrender in  
Inferno.****BULLETIN.**

PARIS, June 26.—The number of prisoners captured by the Americans in their operation in Belleau wood was 264, according to the war office communication tonight.

**BY EDWIN L. JAMES.**

Chicago Tribune—New York Times Cable.

[Copyright, 1918.]

AMERICAN FRONT ON THE MARNE, June 26.—Noon.—The American troops have gained a brilliant victory in the capture of an important German stronghold south of the village of Torcy, northwest of Chateau Thierry.

After seven hours of furious fighting and much hand to hand combat our men overcame a force of 1,500 Germans. With few exceptions the whole German force was killed, wounded, or captured. The number of enemy dead is placed at 700.

The prisoners so far brought in total 366, including four officers. This does not include a hundred more wounded brought back. The prisoners have not yet stopped coming in. Fifty machine guns were taken.

Victory Is Complete.

There is no way in which the victory could have been more complete. Stretching for three kilometers on either side of the wooded hill north of Bois de Belleau is the ridge which forms the German main line of resistance.

This wooded hill commands the ridge line in either direction and was the seat of many German machine gun nests which harassed the American positions. Two days ago the Americans made up their mind to have that position. Yesterday morning at 5 o'clock the Americans who were close to the German line were withdrawn slightly and for thirteen hours our gunners pored a devastating rain of steel on the Germans, sending more than 4,000 shells on to the hill positions.

**Position Heavily Held.**

Last night just before 6 o'clock one unit of Americans started forward as the artillery fire was shifted from the wooded hill to just back of it, cutting off the Germans in that position from the rest of their line. The Americans were surprised to find so large a number of Germans

woods, which killed as many of their men as Americans.

This is a fight that belongs to the famous fighting unit which has been in line northwest of Chateau-Thierry since the 1st of June. Despite heavy losses, the spirit of these men is as glorious today as when they first went after the Boche in what will come to be the real American style.

[Previous dispatches have indicated that a brigade of United States marines held the Bellau wood sector.]

Four Close-Up Fighters.

The Boche is not a good hand to hand fighter, and the Americans got by far the best of the situation in the number of casualties inflicted. Of twelve hundred Germans in the position it was a good estimate that seven hundred were killed. In relation to this loss and the importance of the results, our losses were small. It is noticeable that the German commands are willing to shoot their own men with their machine fire for the sake of getting the Americans.

Lieut. H. T. Palmer of Cleveland, who was in the fight, told me how the bigger shells our boys call "sabers" had fallen throughout the woods killing Germans as well as Americans. One instance is confirmed that the Germans turned their machine guns on a party of Americans with Boche prisoners. The Boche prisoners not considerably the worse of it when the Americans took to the proper shelter.

U.S. Biggest Triumph.

The capture of this position is perhaps the most important military achievement for the Americans since the United States entered the war. The Germans were driven in from Torcy and Bellau is now impervious because it can be swept in either direction by the Americans in this new position. Incidentally as this is written we are mounting German machine guns on the crest position for use against the Boche lines.

A though most of the fighting is finished, parties of Americans are still scouring the woods for the Boches remaining. The main infantry fight lasted seven hours to 1 o'clock this morning. With thirteen hours' artillery fighting this makes a twenty hour fight.

American Fire Unbearable.

It is freely admitted the American artillery fire had made life unbearable.

It is said they had been ordered to hold the position at all costs. It was a fresh division shovelled in because of the American success. This division followed the Kaiser's famous Fifth Guard division which was so badly shot to pieces by our artillery it had to be withdrawn to save it.

It is evident from the prisoners that the Germans in high command is adopting new tactics in order to what to tell the men about the Americans. The prisoners of other divisions said that they had been told the Americans were cowards. The prisoners taken today said that when sent into the line four days ago they had been told the Americans were brave fighters and to be on their guard.

The prisoners of the most important officers had kept quiet from the front before the Americans and only lieutenants and noncommissioned officers commanded them. Private Wilhelm Muehle said that Maj. Ritter, his commander, had moved his headquarters back from Bellau and was in the rear drinking wine all the time. He said all the Germans had quit Bellau because of our artillery fire.

Admiral Yankee Bravery.

The prisoners agreed the Americans were brave fighters and all paid tribute to the accuracy of our artillery fire which permitted their escape from the woods and made them a bad twelve hours.

I never saw anything like the spirit of our boys returning from the fight. All wish they had their famous band to celebrate the fact. They have the Boche buffeted. All are willing to go back at it again as soon as they get some sleep.

This victory strengthened the allied position at the crossing of the Scarpe, the German line to Paris and adds no luster to the splendid record of these American fighters whose organization has always been a favorite in America. It has shown the American spirit as being unwilling simply to hold the line against the Boche, but driving constantly against the German line, not only breaking the allied lines stronger, but keeping them intact a full hundred thousand German soldiers whose presence at critical moments in other parts of the line might have resulted in important gains for the German high command.

The Germans may have to withdraw a kilometer and a half over the rest of the crest or pay a heavy price for the ridge. The Americans in a strong machine gun position, from which they can rake their lines in two directions. It will probably be a bad place for us to hold.

More German Lies.

With the American Army in France, June 25.—By the Associated Press.—German prisoners captured by the Americans in the Bellau wood sector last night now number 250, including seven of their own.

One of the officers said the German commanders have been telling the soldiers that the Germans have landed an army in America, captured New York and are now marching toward Philadelphia. The Germans also said that submarines have sunk between forty and fifty ships in Long Island sound.

Another German officer, arrogant and sarcastic remarked: "We are just starting with the Americans. We are going to break out our whole division as if they were communists."

The German privates were less arrogant and apparently knew that they were captured. One declared that they Germans were surprised at the Americans, who appeared so young, but fought like devils when they got started.

The war will soon be ended. There are too many Americans coming to France.

This prisoner was a Prussian, who fought on the Russian front. He confessed that the Germans were preparing to attack the Americans in Bellau wood, when the American troops started their attack. It was a surprise affair. The Americans came one way, and the German officers tried to force their men forward the other way. This prisoner was shot in the leg by his own side, but was captured confusedly between the American guns and bayonets and the pistols on the hands of the German officers.

Raymond S. Howell of Barnesville, O., who was in the first line of the advance describing the operation, said:

"It was a wonderful sight. The Americans never hesitated, and the sound of their shots and whoops were almost drowned by the German cries of 'Huzzah'."

## ITALIANS WIN; ADVANCE MILE IN MOUNTAINS

### Tighten Hold on Line Where Germany Is Sending Men.

LONDON, June 26.—The Italians have scored an important success in their northern counter offensive, which was learned authoritatively today.

The Mount Grappa sector, southwest of Monti Asolane, they advanced a mile.

This success was important not so much because of the advances made, but because it strengthens the Italian line against a counter attack which the Austrians may attempt in the mountains.

Ever since the defeat of the Austrians along the Piave sector, which resulted in their being driven completely from the western bank, military observers have predicted the central powers might strike in the north in an endeavor to regain their losses.

Dispatches from the Italian front and from Switzerland say that large numbers of German reserves from France are pouring into the mountain regions.

Gain Near Capo Sile.

ROME, June 26.—The official report issued by the ministry of war tonight said:

"Yesterday our troops, having completely reoccupied the bridgehead of Capo Sile, extended it, provoking and firmly sustaining resolute counter attacks by numerous enemy forces. Eight officers and 373 of other ranks were captured.

The remainder of the front there were artillery duels of not great intensity and activity by small parties.

"Between Mori and Loppio one of our assault patrols surprised and destroyed an enemy advanced post, capturing the survivors.

Italian Airmen Busy.

"Our aviators dropped several tons of bombs on enemy ammunition depots and our railway establishments at Mazzarese.

"Seven hostile machines were brought down. Lieut. Flavio Baracchini obtained his thirty-first victory.

"In the clearing up of the battlefield a few hundred additional prisoners were taken.

"The complete recapture of all our artillery, arms, and material has been assured. Only after long statistical research will it be possible to establish the enormous quantity of Austrian arms and material which remained in our hands."

EARLY REPORT

The French carried out a number of raids during the night at Mally-Raineville, Vionville, Mont Carnillet, and Neuville-Saint-Sauveur, and machine guns were taken.

New German attacks against small posts north of Lopert (west of Solis) were repulsed.

American troops carried out a brilliant operation during the night near Bellau wood.

GERMAN REPORT

BERLIN, June 26.—South of the Scarpe the British attacked yesterday morning on wide sectors near Fenchy and Neuville Vitasse. They were thrown back by a counter attack in the neighborhood of Asolone and Monte Pertica.

Our detachments, pursuing the enemy, captured several sectors of his front line. Thanks to the bravery and determined attacks of our troops, all the Italian efforts to recapture the ground they lost on June 15 sanguinely failed.

The official report from Austrian headquarters, in declaring that "all the Italian efforts to recapture the ground they lost on June 15 sanguinely failed," constitutes a denial of the claims made by the Italian war office and is contrary to the facts as ascertained by the Associated Press correspondents and the special representatives of the various newspapers who have followed the operations since the beginning.

### STORIES OF HEROISM

Italian Army Headquarters, June 25. By The Associated Press.—With the capture yesterday of 2,000 and 3,000 prisoners, the total captures by the Italian forces during their counter offensive are brought up to the neighborhood of 18,000 men. [Gen. Diaz was quoted the other day as saying the number captured was 40,000.]

Many pitiful sights were witnessed by the Italian troops as they advanced over the shell swept battleground. Frequently they would come upon their own men who had been taken prisoner and abandoned by the Austrians in their retreat. Many of these were wounded, but virtually all were stripped of their shoes and all their good clothing.

The whole region for miles is cut up by shell holes and even the bushes had been mown down by the gunners.

Many Tales of Heroism.

Tales of heroism among the Italian troops are extremely numerous. This is the case of Lieut. Turifano, who lost his right hand eight months ago on the Carso, but insisted upon joining in a machine gun attack upon Capo Sile.

He was wounded in this assault and fell crying "Viva Italia."

A balloon observer, whose mooring cable was cut by a shell, leaped from the basket supported by his parapentes and favored by a break in the bottom of the seat, descended within the last 100 feet. The balloon got into an opposite current and was captured by the Austrians.

Retreat Turns to Rout.

Under the fire of Italian machine guns and artillery, which were brought up rapidly, the Austrian withdrawal across the Piave soon became a disorderly rout. It is estimated the Thirteenth Schutzen division is reported to have lost fifty men from each company on an average.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

GENERAL TO TALK AT PLATE.

Gen. Edward S. House, the British agent, inventor of the tank, will speak at the 100th anniversary of the Crusey company at the plant, Forty-first street and Kedzie avenue, at noon to the national service section of the shipping board.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

## ACTIVITY INCREASES ON WEST FRONT



1—German artillery attacks are reported at Viny (north of Orléon river) and at Mont Cornillet (east of Reims).

2—British captured prisoners and machine guns in raids on Bellau wood, northwest of Chateau-Thierry, capturing 216 prisoners and some machine guns.

3—London reports enemy artillery activity near Villeroy and Armentières and from the Flanders front.

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5—London reports capture of ten machine guns west of the Oise.

6—London reports successful air raids on Saarbrücken, Karlsruhe, and Offenburg.

7—London captures 100 men in the Aisne sector.

8—London captures 216 prisoners and some machine guns in raids on Bellau wood.

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10—London captures 216 prisoners and some machine guns in raids on Bellau wood.

11—London captures 216 prisoners and some machine guns in raids on Bellau wood.

## RAIDS ON TEUTON CITIES KILL 298 AND WOUND 464

### Allied Bombs Wreck 140 Houses in Cologne;

### People Near Panic.

Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. (Copyright 1918.)

THE HAGUE, June 26.—According to authoritative information received here, both from Germany and from statements made by neutrals, it is clear that the effect of the recent allied air raids into Germany, especially at Cologne and Mannheim, had an excellent effect on the morale of the German people.

In the allied air raid on Cologne the fire was very intense and the houses were mostly destroyed. More than 140 houses were either destroyed or seriously damaged. The station also was

badly damaged by bombs.

Bombs Kill 298 Germans.

According to an official but unconfirmed report, 298 persons were killed and 464 were wounded.

The Neumarkt suffered most from the explosion of four large bombs. An American bomb fell on the Grunenmarkt, killing and wounding forty-nine persons. Another bomb hit a house, practically blowing the contents out of it and killing and wounding a dozen persons.

One of the heaviest bombs dropped in the Rhine, about ten yards from the main railway bridge.

All information tends to show the raids as having the most demoralizing effect on the German population. The people are becoming more and more frightened by the allied airplanes.

Hold East of Rhine.

LONDON, June 26.—The German cities and towns on the eastern side of the Rhine have been subjected to raids by British aerial squadrons, according to a statement on aerial operations issued by the war office today. The statement reads:

"On the morning of June 25 attacks were carried out by our bombing squadrons on the railway sidings and factories at Saarbrücken, the engine sheds and barracks at Offenburg, and the explosive factory and railway station at Karlsruhe. Many direct hits were observed on the engine sheds and around the Bouscheses railroad station.

"The enemy made one of his usual attempts to ambush an American patrol in the vicinity of Tafourain, farm, Bleesmes, farm, and Nesties. On the whole, however, the enemy's artillery activity was slight and confined largely to the use of shells of small caliber. Many German airplanes flew over our front lines, east and west, along the Marne. This was principally to

get rid of our own two to ten planes.

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## VON KUEHLMANN TO QUIT, RUMOR IN SWITZERLAND

Pan-German Organs Are Bitter in Criticizing Speech.

**BULLETIN.**  
BASEL, Switzerland, June 26.—A rumor has reached here from Berlin that Dr. Richard von Kuehmann, the German foreign secretary, will resign his portfolio.

**BULLETIN.**  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright: 1918.]

THE HAGUE, June 26.—The conservative pan-German organs of the Right make no attempt to conceal their wrath and contempt for Kuehmann's latest speech. The fact that the foreign secretary absolves England from the guilt and responsibility for the war is perhaps the culminating point of the conservative indignation.

PARIS, June 26.—Acknowledgment by Foreign Secretary von Kuehmann that Germany cannot be certain of winning the war by force of arms causes an indescribable sensation in the reichstag, says a Zurich dispatch to the Petit Journal. His prediction that the war might last through a fifth winter was received in silence and there was much consternation among the members of the Right. The debate which followed the foreign secretary's speech was very stormy, pan-German organs being interrupted by the Left.

A dispatch from Geneva says that tension on Berlin and Vienna was weak and on the receipt of the secretary's speech. The mark fell 2.60 and the crown 1.05. The allied exchange continued firm.

British Views of Speech.

LONDON, June 26.—Via Ottawa.—A new note in enemy oratory was struck by Dr. Richard von Kuehmann, the German foreign secretary, in addressing the reichstag, according to a report on a telegram appearing in London newspapers. The admission by Dr. Von Kuehmann, that the decision of the war by military decision is impossible, received much attention. The Daily Telegraph emphasizes the foreign minister's unusually brief reference to Germany's military prospects, and says that the general tone of his utterances on the subject of peace and the eastern front is undoubtedly a confession of weakness. In conclusion the Telegraph anticipates that the decision of the war by military decision is impossible, received much attention.

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BY GEORGE RENWICK.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright: 1918.]

AMSTERDAM, June 26.—As to what will happen now that the Socialist administration has met its inevitable fate, no Austrian paper pretends to know, and expressions of opinion on the whole are notable for their pessimism on the ground that it is difficult to see how any government on anything like the old pattern can carry on in the face of the angry Polish party and the still angrier Social Democrats.

So a considerable section of opinion favors the dissolution of the cabinet and new elections as the only way out of the confusion. Were such a course chosen the situation would certainly develop in a highly interesting fashion.

There appears to be in England a disposition to regard the seriousness of the Austrian situation as exaggerated by the German press for the purpose of misleading the entente. That belief is not supported by the facts.

The German press, on the contrary, for some time past endorsed the view that military measures were necessary to maintain the position in the dual monarchy with rosy colors, and has very largely neglected the serious side of matters.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright: 1918.]

The Daily News says, "Dr. von Kuehmann, in his speech, excludes Lorraine, and in his discussion rejects the restoration of Belgium, which is one of the chief points in Great Britain's minimum terms. It is to be feared, therefore, that we are not in sight or sound of the end."

The Morning Post remarks that the morning of the dual monarchy's world conquest as Germany's chief aim, is setting the world to believe the evidence of its own senses.

The Daily Express says that the foreign minister's elaborate address in a new cabinet that Germany "has long railed the orchard of eastern Europe" is eager to be left in peace to eat our bread.

BY GEORGE RENWICK.  
Chicago Tribune-New York Times Cable. [Copyright: 1918.]

The Times contends that the address was a bold profession of the policy of militarism, without the faintest trace of doubt or repentance. The war, it says, will certainly last as long as Germany supports such a policy. It continues by saying that the speech was not supported by the facts.

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BY GEORGE RENWICK.

## BAKER OPPOSES CHANGE NOW IN AGE OF DRAFT

His Stand Brings Senate  
Storm; Test Vote Is  
Due Today.

(Continued from first page.)

October, 150,000; November, 150,000; December, 125,000.

After his conference with the military affairs committee Senator Baker made this statement: "I presented to the committee statements showing that for the present there are enough men in class 1 sufficient for our progressive needs, and when we have a complete program of the United States is ready for presentation to congress we will at the same time have complete data on which to base any recommendations for change in the age limits of the draft."

In his statement to the senate after the meeting Senator Chamberlain said: "Both Secretary of War Bell and Gen. March are of the opinion that no change should be made in the age limits of the draft at this time. They say that in order to have proper consideration as to what the age limits should be made as to the number of men within the draft age now, the number of men that can be transported to the front, the amount of supplies to take them over, and the amount of supplies that will be necessary to equip and maintain them."

"Such an examination is now being made, they say, and no harm can be done and no delay occasioned by the postponement of the consideration of changing the draft age until September. They have been advised against the change until this examination and investigation can be made."

### Use Armed Shipping.

"The committee was given to understand that the troops which are being sent overseas are being transported by bottoms furnished in part by Great Britain and France. There may be some changes in these arrangements for the transportation of troops by the end of July. At that time new arrangements may be made or there may be sufficient American shipping to transport them, but the committee feels that any disservice caused in the sentimental life of the country a full investigation ought to be made, and then action taken by the committee upon the enlarged program that it is deemed to be necessary to be proposed to congress by the secretary of war."

"In view of this discussion the committee concluded that a majority vote that it probably would not be best to undertake to change the draft age limits at this time."

### Senate U. S. Senate.

In an extensive colloquy with Senator Eliot of New Mexico, Senator Chamberlain stated it was hardly possible, but not entirely probable, that there would be sufficient American shipping to maintain the troop movement at the rate of the last few months after the American leases of British and French ships expire late in July.

Senator Chamberlain said he personally favors making the draft 18 to 40 years, and said: "I would have 3,000,000 men in America with all the ships available to put them there, and as many more training here."

Senator Fall, intimating politics was behind the administration's attitude, said he was merely trying to ascertain whether Mr. Baker's statement to the military committee "was simply a statement that they wanted nothing done prior to election."

### Charges Drawn.

"If I thought of war was small enough for the chief of staff to be influenced in their judgment by the fact that there was an election at hand, I would reprobate their recommendations," answered Senator Chamberlain.

Senator Hitchcock supplemented Senator Chamberlain's remarks with this statement: "The information given to the committee this morning is, in substance, this: That when we have exhausted all available men in class 1 of the present draft we will have an army of 3,300,000 men in August. In addition, there will be about 140,000 Canadians and 100,000 British. This will be the result of the treaty just ratified, so that we will then have an army of 3,450,000 men. Now, the highest estimate of the number of men we can have in France at that time is 1,600,000, so that we will have in this country when this congress convenes after 100,000 men in September."

"I state these figures as a means to show that there is no emergency why action should be taken now."

### Exhausted by Sept. 15.

Senator Wadsworth of New York said he had it on the most reliable authority that class 1 would be exhausted by Sept. 15.

"It is my opinion it is to be done during the months of October, November, and December," he continued. "Is the calling of troops to be suspended after the middle of September while the preparations are being made in the provost marshal general's office for the calling of additional troops under an extended draft at the expiration of nine months?"

"Supposing there does not appear very clearly at this moment any absolute necessity for an enlargement of the American army after Sept. 15, is it wise for us to proceed upon that basis? Can we not get out of that habit of mind which causes us to endeavor to meet emergencies after the event? I think that may be all too prevalent, senators in this country and in the management of this war at large, not only by ourselves, but by our allies."

### BOARDS HERE SURPRISED.

Statements that there is still an ample supply of class 1 men ready for service made in Washington yesterday in the discussion of the proposal for the extension of the draft to men between 20 and 40 years of age were somewhat of a surprise to members of Chicago draft boards.

In many of the Chicago draft districts the supply of class 1 men is already exhausted. In fact, the situation in Chicago has been so serious for

## OVERSEAS CASUALTIES

Reported Previously, June 26	
KILLED in action, including	47
201 at sea	1,574
Died of wounds	1,575
Died of disease	1,575
Died of accident and other causes	419
Wounded in action	4,887
Missing in action, including prisoners	385
Totals	9,793

KILLED IN ACTION.

LIEUTENANTS.

George A. Bell, Monroe, N. C.

James R. Scott, New York, N. Y.

SEURGEANTS.

Harry Klein, Newark, N. J.

Kern J. Ryan, Waterbury, Conn.

James R. Scott, New York, N. Y.

CORPORALS.

George L. Davison, Pittsburgh, Pa.

George M. Herring, Elko, Minn.

Harold E. Hill, Kansas, W. Va.

Malvin Koenig, New York City.

Henry McCrede, New York City.

George E. Shultz, Honey Grove, Tex.

Robert W. Wilcox, Hendersonville, N. C.

HUPLERS.

John Hammon, East Jeffrey, N. H.

John H. Moore, Montezuma, Ind.

PRIVATE.

August Beckman, Milwaukee, Wis.

Henry E. Bransford, Waukegan, Ill.

James M. Griffith, Indianapolis, Ind.

James W. Herter, St. Louis, Mo.

James W. Herter, St. Louis, Mo.

John Karsner, Dubuque, Ia.

Robert L. Karsner, Dubuque, Ia.

Frank J. Karsner, Dubuque, Ia.

John Karsner, Dubuque, Ia.

## DEATH FOR HERO IN COMBAT OVER ENEMY'S LINES

Three Chicagoans Die  
Gloriously in Action;  
Others Wounded.

Sgt. Pilot Cyrus F. Chamberlain, among the last of the American birds remaining in the Lafayette flying corps, a brother of Mrs. Albert C. Koch, 1225 N. Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, is reported killed in combat over the French lines near Coulommiers. He was 29 years old and a son of F. A. Chamberlain, chairman of the board of directors of the First and Security National bank of Minneapolis. He enlisted June 1, 1917, and became a combat aviator in December.

Private Leslie C. Ruhnke of the marines is reported killed in action. He was a son of Mrs. Julia Ruhnke, 4427 West Congress street, and was 22 years old. He enlisted in May, 1917, and was rejected twice. He has one brother, Clarence, in a base hospital unit in France, and another, Edward, who was rejected from various branches of service because of a slight lameness.

Killed in Action.

Mrs. M. A. Young, 4306 Oakwood avenue, yesterday received word that her nephew, Lieut. Robert H. Flansburg, was killed in action in France June 15. Lieut. Flansburg was a post-graduate student in the law department at the University of Chicago when he and State, entered the service. He entered the officers' school at Fort Snelling and received a lieutenant's commission. He was a son of C. C. Flansburg, an attorney of Lincoln, Neb., and a grandson of the late Adl. Nelson Flansburg, widely known among Illinois G. A. R. veterans. He was 24 years old.

Private Charles Basel, reported in today's casualty lists, was killed in his unit's cavalry lists. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Basel, 5700 South Howell street. He joined the national army in September of last year and arrived in France in February. He was 24 years old and had been a mail carrier.

6 Norwegian Birth.

Lieut. T. C. Korno, an emigrant from Norway in 1912, who lived with his half-brother, Marius Andreassen, at 2117 West North avenue, was reported severely wounded. He is 24 years old, was formerly a baker, and enlisted the day before war was declared. He is the son of a retired officer of the Danish army, who still lives with his son in Norway.

On his fourth trip up the front lines Private Albert J. Aklinski, son of Joseph Aklinski, of 114 East One Hundred and Eighteenth place, was severely wounded. He enlisted in the Ninth United States Field artillery a year ago in May, and after a short stay at Houston, Tex., was sent to France. He was previously employed in the Pullman car works.

Lands in Switzerland.

Lieut. James Ashenden, attached to a French flying squadron, named in yesterday's dispatches as having landed in Switzerland in a damaged machine, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ashenden of 118 Albion avenue. He is 25 years old, and enlisted in the aviation service in June, 1917.

He was reported missing in training in Canada, and was sent to France in March. His engagement to Miss Helen Matthews, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Matthews, 1442 Pratt boulevard, was recently announced. Upon landing in Switzerland, his machine was seized, and it is believed he was interned.

Maimed by Grenade.

Miss Therese Krager, 104 Oak street, Waukegan, yesterday received word that her nephew, Corporal Paul Krager of the One Hundred and First field artillery, was severely wounded, having one arm and foot blown off by a hand grenade. He is the son of Charles A. Krager of Hammond, formerly of Glenoce. He enlisted in April, 1917, and was formerly an artist employed by the Barnes-Croshy company at 226 West Madison street.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Zionists Pledge Loyalty to U. S. in War on Kaiser

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26.—Interest in the convention of the American Federation of Zionists here tonight centers about a great massmeeting during which a united Jewry reaffirmed its pledge of loyalty to America.

Y BALL!!  
uch vs. Bar  
Cubs' Park  
June 29

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Forget the Date  
sday, June 29

now on sale in the loop.

Y BALL!!!

IGIA VOTES  
DRY U. S.  
AMENDMENT

Ga., June 26.—The Georgia state legislature today ratified the federal constitutional amendment to prohibit the annual session began

the thirteenth state to ratify it to make it effect

WINGS STAMPS TODAY

Mouth  
the Most  
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Infection

The late Professor Miller obtained and cultivated 100 different kinds of bacteria from the mouth.

The greatest spread of these germs is through the common drinking glass.

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What an enemy has been officially defined by the federal government. Under the law a person may be born in America and at heart perfectly loyal, yet still be an enemy, with property in the United States subject to seizure if he lives of his own free will in a country controlled by enemy power.

On the other hand, a person may be at heart an enemy, of German birth and unnaturalized here, yet he will not be classed an enemy, and his property will not be subject to seizure if he lives up to the rules Uncle Sam lays down.

Rules Are Given Out.

The "ten commandments" regulating the seizure of property were given out yesterday at the office of Boettius H. Sullivan, in charge of the confiscation of enemy property in the United States.

They define an enemy of the United States as follows:

"1. Any person regardless of citizenship or place of birth, who is within the territory of Germany, Austria-Hungary, or their allies or within the territory actually occupied by their military or naval forces. A peaceful and law-abiding German or American citizen residing in the United States is not an enemy, but an American citizen living in enemy territory is an enemy."

"2. A person residing outside of the United States and doing business within the territory of enemy countries or their allies.

"3. A corporation, if incorporated within the territory of enemies or their allies or if it is engaged in neutral countries and doing business within the territory of enemies or their allies.

"4. An official or agent of an enemy government or any subdivision thereof.

"5. All natives, citizens, or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary interred by the war department.

Wives of Enemies.

"6. All citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary resident outside of the United States, who are (a) officers or officials, (b) agents of Germany or Austria-Hungary, wherever resident; (c) wives of persons within the territory (including that occupied by military and naval forces) of Germany or Austria-Hungary; or (c) wives of persons resident outside the United States and doing business within enemy territory.

"7. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary who are prisoners of war or who have been or shall be interned by any nation associated with the United States.

"8. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary, wherever resident outside of the United States, who sell

They are the  
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uals, clean, even  
sterilized in  
manufacture;  
packed in  
sealed cartons.

The cost is in  
significant.

Less than half  
a cent apiece.

Install them  
today.

Franklin 1037

Sanitary Cup &  
service Company

Market St., Chicago

## DEATH FOR HERO IN COMBAT OVER ENEMY'S LINES

Three Chicagoans Die  
Gloriously in Action;  
Others Wounded.

Sgt. Pilot Cyrus F. Chamberlain, among the last of the American birds remaining in the Lafayette flying corps, a brother of Mrs. Albert C. Koch, 1225 N. Greenwood boulevard, Evanston, is reported killed in combat over the French lines near Coulommiers. He was 29 years old and a son of F. A. Chamberlain, chairman of the board of directors of the First and Security National bank of Minneapolis. He enlisted June 1, 1917, and became a combat aviator in December.

Private Leslie C. Ruhnke of the marines is reported killed in action. He was a son of Mrs. Julia Ruhnke, 4427 West Congress street, and was 22 years old. He enlisted in May, 1917, and was rejected twice. He has one brother, Clarence, in a base hospital unit in France, and another, Edward, who was rejected from various branches of service because of a slight lameness.

Killed in Action.

Mrs. M. A. Young, 4306 Oakwood avenue, yesterday received word that her nephew, Lieut. Robert H. Flansburg, was killed in action in France June 15. Lieut. Flansburg was a post-graduate student in the law department at the University of Chicago when he and State, entered the service. He entered the officers' school at Fort Snelling and received a lieutenant's commission. He was a son of C. C. Flansburg, an attorney of Lincoln, Neb., and a grandson of the late Adl. Nelson Flansburg, widely known among Illinois G. A. R. veterans. He was 24 years old.

Private Charles Basel, reported in his unit's cavalry lists, was killed in his unit's cavalry lists. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Basel, 5700 South Howell street. He joined the national army in September of last year and arrived in France in February. He was 24 years old and had been a mail carrier.

6 Norwegian Birth.

Lieut. T. C. Korno, an emigrant from Norway in 1912, who lived with his half-brother, Marius Andreassen, at 2117 West North avenue, was reported severely wounded. He is 24 years old, was formerly a baker, and enlisted the day before war was declared. He is the son of a retired officer of the Danish army, who still lives with his son in Norway.

On his fourth trip up the front lines Private Albert J. Aklinski, son of Joseph Aklinski, of 114 East One Hundred and Eighteenth place, was severely wounded. He enlisted in the Ninth United States Field artillery a year ago in May, and after a short stay at Houston, Tex., was sent to France. He was previously employed in the Pullman car works.

Maimed by Grenade.

Miss Therese Krager, 104 Oak street, Waukegan, yesterday received word that her nephew, Corporal Paul Krager of the One Hundred and First field artillery, was severely wounded, having one arm and foot blown off by a hand grenade. He is the son of Charles A. Krager of Hammond, formerly of Glenoce. He enlisted in April, 1917, and was formerly an artist employed by the Barnes-Croshy company at 226 West Madison street.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Zionists Pledge Loyalty to U. S. in War on Kaiser

Pittsburgh, Pa., June 26.—Interest in the convention of the American Federation of Zionists here tonight centers about a great massmeeting during which a united Jewry reaffirmed its pledge of loyalty to America.

What an enemy has been officially defined by the federal government. Under the law a person may be born in America and at heart perfectly loyal, yet still be an enemy, with property in the United States subject to seizure if he lives of his own free will in a country controlled by enemy power.

On the other hand, a person may be at heart an enemy, of German birth and unnaturalized here, yet he will not be classed an enemy, and his property will not be subject to seizure if he lives up to the rules Uncle Sam lays down.

Rules Are Given Out.

The "ten commandments" regulating the seizure of property were given out yesterday at the office of Boettius H. Sullivan, in charge of the confiscation of enemy property in the United States.

They define an enemy of the United States as follows:

"1. Any person regardless of citizenship or place of birth, who is within the territory of Germany, Austria-Hungary, or their allies or within the territory actually occupied by their military or naval forces. A peaceful and law-abiding German or American citizen residing in the United States is not an enemy, but an American citizen living in enemy territory is an enemy."

"2. A person residing outside of the United States and doing business within the territory of enemy countries or their allies.

"3. A corporation, if incorporated within the territory of enemies or their allies or if it is engaged in neutral countries and doing business within the territory of enemies or their allies.

"4. An official or agent of an enemy government or any subdivision thereof.

"5. All natives, citizens, or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary interred by the war department.

Wives of Enemies.

"6. All citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary resident outside of the United States, who are (a) officers or officials, (b) agents of Germany or Austria-Hungary, wherever resident; (c) wives of persons within the territory (including that occupied by military and naval forces) of Germany or Austria-Hungary; or (c) wives of persons resident outside the United States and doing business within enemy territory.

"7. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary who are prisoners of war or who have been or shall be interned by any nation associated with the United States.

"8. Citizens or subjects of Germany or Austria-Hungary, wherever resident outside of the United States, who sell

They are the  
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uals, clean, even  
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packed in  
sealed cartons.

The cost is in  
significant.

Less than half  
a cent apiece.

Install them  
today.

Franklin 1037

Sanitary Cup &  
service Company

Market St., Chicago

Hot weather comfort  
in Mansco union suits

WHEN you hear a man complain about the heat you know he isn't wearing a Mansco union suit made by the Manhattan Shirt Co., because it's "as cool as a breeze"; he's comfortable in one M-L-R special Mansco suits in silk stripe Pongee \$2.50 material

And Hundreds More

Maurice L. Rothschild  
S. W. corner Jackson and State  
Chicago, Ill.

Many  
specially  
designed

for  
the  
loop

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# The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

FOUNDED JUNE 18, 1847.

REGISTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER JUNE 8, 1895, AT THE POSTOFFICE AT CHICAGO, ILL., UNDER ACT OF MARCH 3, 1893.

All unclaimed articles, manuscripts, letters and pictures sent to "The Tribune" are sent at the owner's risk, and the Tribune company expressly disclaims any liability or responsibility for their safe delivery or return.

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

*"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."*  
—Stephen Decatur.

## VON KUEHLMANN'S SPEECH.

It is doubtful if the German foreign minister's striking speech in the Reichstag was expected to make much headway outside of Germany and Austria. Certainly we are not ready to believe that Dr. von Kuehlmann imagines that any diplomatic discussion by a German statesman will now be interpreted in America, England, France, or Italy without direct reference to the Brest-Litovsk and the Roumanian treaties. Since Mr. Wilson's four principles were put forth and Von Kuehlmann "accepted" them the world has had an illustration of what such acceptance is worth. We have seen Germany take over the Ukraine and the Baltic provinces. We have seen her and Austria crush Roumania out of independent existence. We have seen, after the deceptive military achievement on the west front, the disappearance of the reichstag resolutions against annexations and indemnities and the exposure of the naked policy of land grabbing and economic conquest which is the soul of pan-Germanism.

So brazen and overwhelming was this exposure that even President Wilson publicly declared himself completely disillusioned, and it is in the cold clear light of that disillusionment that Dr. von Kuehlmann's utterances are being scanned. In that light his suggestions and concessions look pretty thin. Were they much more concrete than anything put out by the German government up to this time they would still fail to shake the conviction to which not mere words but unmistakable events have forced us that the advances of present German statescraft are fraudulent, that its purposes are a menace to all free peoples, and that only the overthrow of its champions in Germany offers us hope of a peace we can afford to accept.

Mr. Balfour has declared that the allies are ready to consider honest, substantial proposals. But we have no faith in the generalities and suggestions of Potzdam and are now in no danger of being deceived by them. We have no intention of being drawn into a quibbling match. When Germany chooses agents we can trust or is ready to show us guarantees of her willingness to give up her loot and settle down to a tolerable course of action we shall be ready to listen. Now we have no interest in clumsy theories of Russian, French, or British responsibilities for the war or academic acceptances of principle balled in every act. We are not accepting any check from the discredited German account. We want it certified.

## BIG BILL ON HIS WAY.

Mayor Thompson explains some of the particulars which have darkened life for his appointees on the school board by saying that the trust press unscrupulously, persistently, and systematically did them hurt.

Memories which were better vague and never active are revived by this reference to the prince of evil, the trust press, memories of the old Inter Ocean, of William Lorimer, Charles Kerkes, traction legislation, popular elections, peculiar politicians, peculiar elections, peculiar politicians, peculiar methods.

We had not heard of the trust press for so long that we almost had forgotten the prince of evil, the assassins of innocent men's reputations, destroyers of virtuous careers, menaces to the peaceful home.

With the memory starts a fear. Bill the Big must be slipping, or has slipped. Our observation has been that when a gentleman in politics takes up the fiction of the trust press he has looked himself over, decided that he is all in, and has reconciled himself to the fact. He is on his way and does not expect to last much longer.

We remind Big Bill's friends of this. There may yet be time for them to get over and kiss him good-by. He is evidently sailing soon.

## TRYING MAJ. FUNKHOUSER.

The testimony of Asting Chief Alcock before the civil service commission seems to leave no doubt that he is bent on Maj. Funkhouser's official destruction. His animus is manifest. A competent jury would naturally be suspicious of his testimony because he is obviously trying to prove too much. He asks the trial board, for instance, to assume that Maj. Funkhouser "tapped" the telephone wires leading to Chief Schuetter's home, though he admits later that he does not know who did the tapping.

This is only one example of the method by which he is attempting to build up a case against Maj. Funkhouser and ruin his reputation.

Mr. Alcock's "evidence" thus far consists of very general statements and accusations. It is only a matter of common justice that the trial board should insist on the most detailed substantiation of these statements and accusations. Those who are familiar with Maj. Funkhouser's record in public office are inclined to be skeptical of the sincerity of the attacks that are being made against him, and it cannot be said the development before the trial board have tended to remove that skepticism.

## A LARGE ARMY PLAN IN PROSPECT.

The recommendation of Secretary Baker, General March, and General Crowder that changes in the draft age should await the formulation of a new and enlarged army program ought to be decisive in the senate. Some months ago we might have feared that Secretary Baker and his advisers at the military situation. We do not fear this now. Even Mr. Baker, we are inclined to believe, has lost behind his early complacency and leniency, while we have every confidence that neither Gen. March nor Gen. Crowder would countenance a relaxation of our effort at this stage.

We accept, therefore, at face value the promise that a large and more comprehensive plan for the army will be forthcoming before the resources of our present registration have been exhausted. What that plan is we do not know, of course, but we hope it will make an end of our present policy, patched up system, simplifying our organization and wiping out the foolish and troublesome division between regulars, guard, and new army. We ought to have one national army.

Needless to say we should welcome even more the adoption in this plan of a permanent system of universal training of youths of 19. We have no case for it.

doubt the necessary transition can be provided at this time without disturbance or retardation of our military effort.

At any rate, the senate, it seems to us, can afford to yield to the suggestion that legislation be postponed till the larger plan is perfected.

## TO MICHIGAN: NOT FORD.

It is a most astonishing political phenomenon presented in Michigan, where the moral right of the Republican party to do anything except accept Henry Ford as a candidate for the United States senate is questioned.

There is a spirited endeavor to make it appear that a contest against Mr. Ford will favor the devil and his works and can at the best be averted by nothing but reprehensible motives of the ugliest political selfishness.

Here we dissent. No state is an isolated unit in the selection of its representatives in congress. It is isolated in its right of choice, but not in the influence which that choice has upon the country.

Upon some of the biggest questions of Americanism Henry Ford is, to our way of thinking, wrong. He is dangerously wrong. He has not changed his ideas, so far as we have been able to discover. He may have suspended them for the period of the war. The chances are they will reassess themselves as soon as the war is over and Henry Ford, with the ideas he had before the war, is not the kind of an American Michigan ought to send to the United States senate.

We agree with Theodore Roosevelt. Mr. Ford's conceptions of Americanism, advertised by a prodigality in the use of money, did a great deal to corrupt American opinion. At a time when a wise nation would have been strengthening itself against a trial it could see approaching. Mr. Ford used his money to persuade the American people that the talk of war came from munition makers, war profiteers, armament makers, builders of war ships, and cannon manufacturers.

He persuaded them or tried to, that the war profiteer was urging the United States into war, and that the first move in this malign scheme would be to induce the people to look to their defenses. It is a serious responsibility Mr. Ford has to face, that of a man who played upon the cruelty, suspicion, and prejudices of people with such base accusations and thus persuaded them to take the perilous chances this nation took.

The banks of the Somme, the Aisne, the Marne, have testimonials of the frightful chances this nation took. British and French frankly say that they are relieved and have renewed confidence now. Why? Because American troops are coming in. The British and French can hold out. The Americans are coming. But the terrible days when the Germans might have crushed the allies are bitter in the memory. They were terrible days because the Americans were not there. The Americans were not there because this nation would not do in preparation what it ought to have done when time was given. This nation did not do what it ought to have done because men such as Henry Ford used great influence and much money to tell Americans they did not need to prepare and that if they did prepare they were the victims of war profiteers.

We see no evidence of a genuine change of opinion in Mr. Ford. We have no confidence in the judgment of a man who can work to prepare a catastrophe and then, with the event showing how wrong he was and how dangerous he was, show how active he can be after the damage is done.

Mrs. Ford's gift is not statesmanship. That requires qualities he does not possess. When this nation comes to its big decisions in congress Michigan ought to have men in the senate whose opinions, acts, and influence will not commit or help commit the nation to some gigantic and dangerous war.

Mr. Ford's humanitarian impulses may be all right. They do not give him a sane voice on national policies. There is a moral obligation upon the Republicans of Michigan to see to it that if Henry Ford goes to the United States senate he goes in spite of the most desperate fight which could be made.

Michigan is an American state, a state of ardent and intense Americanism. If Mr. Ford is an ardent American we'd like to have him state his new policies. If they are sound they are new, and if they are new and sound they will constitute the most serious rebuke of his past acts which any one could frame. If he is the Ford of these war profiteer advertisements he is not the man Michigan ought to give the nation as a senator.

## THE RETREAT OF THE AUSTRIANS

The testimony of Asting Chief Alcock before the civil service commission seems to leave no doubt that he is bent on Maj. Funkhouser's official destruction. His animus is manifest. A competent jury would naturally be suspicious of his testimony because he is obviously trying to prove too much.

He asks the trial board, for instance, to assume that Maj. Funkhouser "tapped" the telephone wires leading to Chief Schuetter's home, though he admits later that he does not know who did the tapping.

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## GERMAN PEACE.

(From the Saturday Evening Post.)

All eastern Europe is now enjoying a peace dictated by Berlin. In Moscow the German ambassador is delivering ultimatum to the friendly government to which he is accredited, demanding that it stop naming and drilling troops on pain of having the capital seized. In the capital of the Ukraine, German soldiers forced an entrance into the people's parliament, maltreated some members, arrested others, and drove the remainder out of doors.

The German military commander has turned men of the government out of office, and the German government has calmly justified this course on the ground that the deposed and arrested persons were unfriendly to Germany. Peasants struck against work on great estates. German garrisons issued edicts requiring them to cultivate the estates as formerly. It is said—probably with truth—that in western Russia bodies of men have been kidnapped and set at work under German bayonets. All eastern Europe is enjoying peace on the Prussian pattern. What wonder that western Europe does not care for it?

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THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE: THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1918.

## A LINE OF TYPE OR TWO

How to the Line, let the quips fall where they may.

## CHICAGO'S GIFT.

They say he came out of the west; But since we've been planted out here Though searching with infinite zest, Within us develops a fear:

We never shall see  
A gift like B. B.

See Mexicans, cowboys galore; And Indians off the Reserve; Look gamblers, good-bad men all o'er. But only the fact we observe:

That nowhere is he  
Who doubles B. B.

We sit up the worst and the best; Abandon our quest with a sigh; For if he comes out of the west— They surely unloaded to Chi—

As chortling in glee.  
They shipped on B. B.!

## ALBUQUERQUE.

THE capture by the Italians of the birthplace of General Teodoro in some measure the taking by the Austrians, several months ago, of "Col. del Rossa." This doughty warrior, whose capture the Tribune reported, with affecting details, came from the old Domina family which produced the celebrated violin maker, Nicolo Paganini.

OUR ESTEEMED CONTRIB.

Sir: Jimmy Cabel may use some queer words, as Vox Populi says, but he said something in remarking, "Pan is eternal and ubiquitous." I see now why you can't keep him out.

J. D. S.

FROM the well named "Items of Interest" in the bulletin of the First Methodist church of Clinton, Ia., we learn that Miss Cora Goble is chairman of the committees on refreshments.

## WAITER'S MANUAL.

Should a waiter not tip? Let the waiter just slip. Twit the cup and the lip. One Mickey Finn powder. Have an obus boy near. When he calls for a beer, Pass the word in his ear. Powder monkey, the powder! When he falters "Oh my! I feel clumsy, good-by!" Let the waiter reply, "No doubt, 'twas the chowder!"

PAN.

AS A PRELIMINARY to an exchange of peace terms, says Von Kuehmann, "there must be a certain degree of confidence in each other's honesty and chirky."

We all know that Germany will have to provide all the confidence.

MY A. we suggest to the American Press Humorists that they bestow honorary membership on Old Doc Kushmann? He is as funny as a back beer goat.

THE PIPESMOKER CARRY.

XI.

"No weather is ill  
If the wind be still."

To be able to sit with one's back against a tree and wait a week for the sun to drop in the west, does not accuse possession of a special kind of temperament, for I have two friends that are as unlike as can be, whose capacity for sitting still is unlimited. All that either asks is a dry corner of the tent and a supply of tobacco, and the North-East may slant a deluge or the South-West crack its cheeks. My patience fails short of theirs. I can wait if only rain delays, but a wind that blows day in and day out puts me on edge, and I marvel that searchers for the Southern Pole could face a ceaseless gale and keep their wits.

Prisoners of "this fierce angel of the air," on the lee shore of Basswood Lake, we turn in, the third night, to the shrill music of his pipes, but in the darkest hour I wake to find the music gone; hushed even the topmost choir of the pines.

"Argos westward glows the hunt.  
East the bluest hills above climb."

To break a liberty is resolved on. The tent is struck, breakfast is a small matter, and before our fellow-prisoners on the shore have raised themselves we are speeding westward as fast as bending blades of ash can send us. But in one stride the morning overtake us; the javelins of the sun shower all around, striking fire from the gray rocks and drawing red from the blue fire-tops on the nearer shore; the mist-phantoms, turned purple by the pelting sun, scurry across the face of the waters. The day is up.

From what quarter may we expect the wind? We have not long to speculate. The West is announced by a band of silver far up the lake, marking its first contact with the land. The water spreads, ripples grow to waves, and before long the horizon is covered by the whitecaps of the wind which is breaking over the whitecaps are running. We keep on, spite of aching wrists and shoulders, until the water begins to roar over the bow, when we give up the struggle and turn to the stern. The water is up to our necks now to it. It didn't have the peaceful calm of a lake, but only the choppy, choppy, choppy of the ocean.

Up to the attack on Cantigny two days after this great offensive began, none of our troops had anything more than mild action, and not even what the French called "action de force." The combatants would probably have run away. "Completely quiet along the line," very likely in our men, so new to it. It didn't have the peaceful calm of a lake, but only the choppy, choppy, choppy of the ocean.

The French troops know this—so did the British, and they waited anxiously for the day when our men would have to pull fifty-fifty with their own war hardened polis.

I suppose it seems as odd to you as to me who we know our men, and know what they can do in different

fields of life, industrial, sporting, educational, inventive—all the fields of

peace—we have never had any doubt about what they would do in the fields of war.

But the proof was necessary to this military trained people that we could make good soldiers as we made citizens.

To really comprehend the joy of the French and the British over our proved worth in this offensive you will have to remember the tremendous disillusion which all Europeans experienced at the time that the aviation exposed was made.

It was only when M. Clemenceau spoke of the ardor and the bravery of the real soldiers of our troops and the real soldiership of our troops

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## PLOTKA GIRL'S CASE WILL GO TO JURY TODAY

Defendant Seems in Stupor as the Prosecutor Assails Her.

The case of Pauline Plotka, on trial for the murder of Dr. Anton Jindra, goes to the jury today. Judge Sabath this morning, after a session that lasted until midnight, expressed the opinion that the case will be in the hands of the jury possibly by 2 o'clock this afternoon and surely by 4:30.

Pauline sat huddled in a chair all through the day and evening from the time she left the witness stand in the afternoon. The closest scrutiny failed to betray a sign of movement. She lay in the high, backless arm chair, her face hidden in her hand, while Prosecutor O'Brien and Irvin N. Walker assailed her. The only sign of life about her was the response of her body to her heartbeats. If she heard any of the testimony she gave no sign. When court was adjourned her friends and relatives had to carry her to the automobile which was to take her home.

Walker Opens for State.

Assistant State's Attorney Irvin N. Walker opened the first argument in behalf of the state last night. He confined himself to the testimony and pointed out contradictions and inconsistencies in the defense.

He also read law to show, according to his contention, that even if the shooting by the defendant took place as related, the jury must convict her of manslaughter on her own testimony.

During the argument a mouse ran among the papers on the floor of the jury box, and caused such a disturbance that the judge had to stop smartly for order. Women were standing on benches and hastening toward the door as order was restored.

Refers to Discrepancies.

The prosecutor spoke of her statement that she had entered into a marriage with the doctor, and had gone to Virginia for the purpose of fulfilling her part of it. Then he quoted her happy letters telling of her dream for a flying machine.

He also referred to the seeming discrepancy of her testimony of what happened on the night of July 4, 1917, when she died. The doctor struck when he took her to a cheap suave place of Walsh, then for a walk on Michigan avenue, and then to the Norman Hotel.

Asks Jury to Be Strong.

"When we qualified you men as jurors," he said, "we asked you to make no difference if the defendant was a man or a woman. Now, if you were men when you came into the jury box, and your knees were strong then and still are, I ask you to decide this case on the facts alone. If you determine she is innocent, let her go. But if you decide she is guilty under the facts as you see them, return a verdict of guilty."

Attorney Patrick H. O'Donnell will make the final plea for Miss Plotka's liberty this morning.

Miss Camille Kostner, who said she was Dr. Jindra's fiancee, took the stand in the afternoon and was examined by Prosecutor O'Brien.

"Did you," he asked, "receive this letter (the letter in which Pauline told that Dr. Jindra was about to become a father) on the course of the mail?"

Q.—Did you receive a telephone call following the receipt of the letter? A.—Yes, from Miss Plotka.

Q.—Did she ask you if you were engaged to Dr. Jindra? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was this telephone call? A.—Jan. 4, 1918.

Q.—Did Pauline Plotka say to you in substance when she called you that she intended to get you to step out of the way so that she could have Dr. Jindra? A.—Yes, sir.

Called for Several Times.

The witness then told that Miss Plotka had called her several times and once did not give her name. She was examined regarding July 4, 1917, on which date she had defendant accused the doctor of her husband to the Northland hotel and maintained her.

Q.—Did you ever meet Pauline Plotka? A.—I saw her last August when I took the doctor to the station. He was at Oak Forest then as an intern.

Q.—Didn't Dr. Jindra on one occasion have you into a crowd and then get you and talk to Pauline? A.—No.

He seemed agony had its way with the jurors, and Mr. O'Brien finally gave up.

Buy SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

## DOCTOR'S FIANCÉE TAKES THE STAND

Miss Camille Kostner Testifies in the Trial of Pauline Plotka.



Miss Camille Kostner

### REGRETS

A Letter from Pauline Plotka to Dr. Jindra's Fiancée Was Introduced as Evidence Yesterday.

LETTER from Pauline Plotka to Miss Camille Kostner, the only communication between the two, was read yesterday at the trial of the Plotka case. It was read on Dec. 19, 1917, and read as follows:

"Dear Miss Kostner:

"It grieves me to write these lines to you, but I believe there is no harm in doing so. This letter concerns Jinx and I. Since he has related to you certain incidents I think it is no longer a secret. It dawned upon me that you were the man when you came into the jury box, and your knees were strong then and still are. I ask you to decide this case on the facts alone. If you determine she is innocent, let her go. But if you decide she is guilty under the facts as you see them, return a verdict of guilty."

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Q.—Did you receive a telephone call following the receipt of the letter? A.—Yes, from Miss Plotka.

Q.—Did she ask you if you were engaged to Dr. Jindra? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—When was this telephone call? A.—Jan. 4, 1918.

Q.—Did Pauline Plotka say to you in substance when she called you that she intended to get you to step out of the way so that she could have Dr. Jindra? A.—Yes, sir.

Called for Several Times.

The witness then told that Miss Plotka had called her several times and once did not give her name. She was examined regarding July 4, 1917, on which date she had defendant accused the doctor of her husband to the Northland hotel and maintained her.

Q.—Did you ever meet Pauline Plotka? A.—I saw her last August when I took the doctor to the station. He was at Oak Forest then as an intern.

Q.—Didn't Dr. Jindra on one occasion have you into a crowd and then get you and talk to Pauline? A.—No.

He seemed agony had its way with the jurors, and Mr. O'Brien finally gave up.

Buy SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

### POLICE SEEK CHAUFFEUR.

The Chicago police are searching for the chauffeur of Harry Polinsky, 17 years old, 1245 South Sangamon street, last night, after the latter had been found dead in the same street. The police were interested about the face and body. Witnesses noted the license number of the car gave it to the police.

The witness then said she never spoke to Miss Plotka except over the telephone.

Q.—Did you ever tell Miss Plotka that you were going into a convent? A.—No.

Q.—Did you correct her when she told you after you had read her letter in which she stated that she understood you were going to the convent? A.—No, sir. She knew I could

not be sent to an out-of-town school.

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## YANKS EAGER TO "HORN IN" WHEN FIGHT'S IN SIGHT

Veteran Officer of Rain-  
bow Division Tells of  
Men's Valor.

Camp Grant, Ill., June 26.—[Spe-  
cial]—Correspondents in France have  
not overestimated the fighting spirit  
of American soldiers, according to  
Lieut. W. C. Sellers, 1204 Winthrop  
avenue, who has come to Camp Grant  
as instructor in the Fourth Officers'  
training camp after having served  
more than six months with the Rain-  
bow division on the western front.

Military authorities tonight released  
an interview with Lieut. Sellers which  
shows official glory to the bravery of  
the Yanks front line trenches.

"American boys play the game of  
war," declared the lieutenant, "and  
they will continue to play it as if it  
were football or baseball, in another form  
of many sport. The front line trenches  
are the same as they were in France. Their  
morale is amazing to veterans over there and it  
is their morale, their absolute fearlessness  
under fire, which has cut down  
the casualty list."

### Like Terrier with Rat.

"To get at the Boches and worry  
them is the big idea in the American  
boy's young life. The terriers'  
willingness to get at his rat is the only  
way I can compare that spirit to.  
What volunteers are called for in the  
trenches, the boys fall all over themselves  
to serve."

"Shortly before I came out there was  
a call for volunteers in my company to  
setup a raiding party and every man  
in the company leaped forward. When  
only fifty were chosen the lan-  
guage of the trench was 'hell'

"Men left out took it as a per-  
sonal insult. The party went over the  
top, railed the Hun trench, and brought  
back several prisoners without losing  
a man."

### Where Yanks Excel.

"America's big advantage over there  
is the marksmanship of her men. Their  
shooting is the wonder of the front.  
They aim at something every time they  
fire and they hit that something. Ger-  
man marksmanship is uniformly poor."

"I was in the front lines for quite  
a while and the expert Boche snipers  
used to do more than bother us. I  
think that, despite his long training,  
German marksmanship is inferior  
to the raw American as a soldier. They  
have no imagination and can fight only  
when they are told what to do and in  
stiff routines. We do not under-  
stand their wonderful discipline, but  
every American soldier knows he is  
a match for the finest German in the  
trenches."

Yanks wear a gold chevron  
during six months' service in the  
trenches.

### Targets Viewed as Huns.

"Target for all things German ex-  
isted in terms of Enfield cartridges  
asleep the Chicago infantry bri-  
gade into the highest marksmanship  
ever achieved on the Camp  
Cotton rifle range."

Captain, medical corps—Walter R.  
Watterson, 5610 N. Crawford avenue.

First lieutenants, medical corps—  
Ray M. Fouts, 4100 West North avenue;  
Jay G. Jones, 3259 North Hal-  
sted street; Henry F. Way, 1850 West  
Harrison street.

First lieutenants, quartermaster  
corps—William B. Manchester, 354  
Normal parkway.

Second lieutenants, quartermaster  
corps—John V. Flager, 6357 South Her-  
mitage avenue.

Second lieutenants, air service—  
Harry Sloan, 4711 Wentworth avenue;

May and Parker street; 208 Crescent place;  
Second lieutenants, engineers, na-  
tional army—James S. Harvey Jr., 1003  
W. Adams street.

### BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Chicago Men Receive  
Commissions in Army

Washington, D. C., June 26.—[Spe-  
cial]—Reserve officers commissioned  
today included the following from Chi-  
cago:

Captain, medical corps—Walter R.  
Watterson, 5610 N. Crawford avenue.

First lieutenants, medical corps—  
Ray M. Fouts, 4100 West North avenue;  
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Second lieutenants, engineers, na-  
tional army—James S. Harvey Jr., 1003  
W. Adams street.

### BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Buy Numbers of 744,500  
Men to Be Drawn Today

Washington, D. C., June 26.—Na-  
tional machinery will be set in motion  
a second time tomorrow for the  
drawing of the order numbers for the  
men who attained their major  
rank during the year ending last June 5.

The drawing will be drawn the first  
time containing a master number  
from the bow at 9:30 o'clock. Then  
order of Provost Marshal General  
Office's office will take up the work  
the last capsule is expected to be  
drawn by noon.

### BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

The foundation of this business is dependability; in qual-  
ity, satisfaction, value, our merchandise is the test  
Your satisfaction or money cheerfully refunded

## THESE TAKE FIRST STEPS IN BERLIN JOURNEY

OFFICIALS of local draft boards  
report that for the last week  
many women who had filled out  
exemption papers for their hus-  
bands have appeared again and  
requested that these papers be with-  
drawn so their husbands can be re-  
classified.

Charles D. Travis of Board No. 4,  
3232 South State street, said: "We  
have been averaging from two to three  
women a day that come in and ask us  
to reclassify their husbands. Some are  
accompanied by their husbands, some are  
not. We can't support themselves and think  
it best for them to husbands to fight.  
Others, because they have been des-  
erted, say they would like to see their  
husbands fight that way."

Departures for various training  
camps not hitherto reported are as  
follows:

BOARD NO. 45.

Left June 25 for Vancouver, Wash.;  
Battalion, Ignacio A. H., 1000 Avenue G

Burke, Frank, 815 W. 18th-st.

King, Joseph, 912 W. 18th-st.

Leach, Louis, 714 W. 17th-st.

Kohls, Edward, 1237 S. Jefferson

Kohls, Frank, 1700 W. 18th-st.

Kohls, Frank,

## FASHION'S BLUE BOOK

BY CORINNE LOWE

NEW YORK—[Special Correspondence]—"I used to be a dress slacker," remarked a woman who spends most of her days at relief work, "but now—well, I've got to keep looking it, meeting people, as I constantly do. And, besides, you know that it cheers the boys up to see us women workers dressed up a bit? Sometimes they seem grateful as if somebody were whistling them through the woods, when they catch sight of a girl in some pretty bit of stuff. That's why I am really getting more time nowadays to clothes than I ever did before. I call them my 'whistling frocks'."

There can be no doubt about it. The wholehearted entrance of many of our women into relief work has created a new angle on clothes. The women thus engaged are little time for repairing old ones and must, therefore, keep a fresh supply always on hand. So, in spite of the fact that skirtwaists and separate skirts are the favored type of dress during these service hours, there are many women who turn to the pretty, serviceable frocks of navy Georgette, white Georgette, or foulard, which has replaced, for the hot months, the tailored frock of serge.

Accompanying is a frock which, in spite of several fanciful touches, is not too elaborate for service work, street, and restaurant wear. Of blue foulard, with a white hem, it is made up with plain blue satin abetted by ruffles and cuffs of white satin. A Douillet creation, this foulard falls into the class which our friend calls the "whistling frock."

Illustration

## THE SUCCESSFUL HOME GARDENER

Inquiries pertaining to the garden should specify its location and inches addressed, stamped envelope, as space may not permit in this column. Address Garden Editor, "Chicago Tribune."

BY J. F. H. HEIDE, NO. 115.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Q.—I planted "everbearing" strawberries this spring, which are now sending out runners. Must they be cut off to insure bearing this fall? Some of them have turned to seed and dried off. What causes this, and what is the remedy? 3. Some of the little bush branches of my St. Regis raspberries are drying up. What shall I spray with, as they are bearing now? 4. My common raspberry is in heavy foliage, but shows no sign of blooming. Will pruning help? 5. What causes leaves to drop off at the edges? 6. I keep the soil moist, but my beans from drying out so much? 7. I hope I have not asked too many questions. —G. E. K.

A.—1. Keep all runners pruned until the third year. Then start young plants for a new bed the following year in another location. The runners may not entirely prevent bearing, but they will produce a great deal of beans. Water well during summer months to insure fruit from August till frost. 2. As it is unlikely that disease plants were sold you, the cause is probably the same as for No. 5. If so, they will probably survive, though every such attack renders them less resistant to future ones. If the spots are small and to purple blight, with white mold, it is indeed indicative of blight, and immediate spraying with a 4-40 Bordeaux mixture is necessary.

Repeat every two weeks till frost sets. 3. No spray is indicated by the meager description of symptoms. Probably infected with one of several canker or girdling insects. Cut off affected parts and spray with Bordeaux. Due to insufficient sun, caused by smoky atmosphere, or to faulty pruning. The raspberries are like children. Smile and they smile with you. At midday, when the sunlight is broken by the long shadows of the great trees, they get along with O so little. Each man has his cup at his bedside and one of the girls has her nose to his shoulder. When silence reigns again, "We have water, or cold tea, or a weak lemonade sweetened with something that is not sugar to give them. Occasionally some one asks for a match to light his pipe. He is not able to sleep. Another may call us to turn him "a gauch" or "a droite." The orderly sleeps in the same room.

These soldiers are like children. Smile and they smile with you. At midday, when the sunlight is broken by the long shadows of the great trees, they get along with O so little. Each man has his cup at his bedside and one of the girls has her nose to his shoulder. When silence reigns again,

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

## MEETINGS

Events Scheduled in Chicago Today and Tonight

Blackstone theater, 8 p. m.—Chicago. Gowns of Greek birth or parentage will hold a patriotic rally to commemorate entrance of Greeks into the great national celebration.

Hill House, 10 a. m.—The annual meeting of the American Home Economics association will be held at Hill House and the University of Chicago. The convention starting at the Midway institution Friday and concluding Saturday.

Washington park, afternoon.—The Volunteers of America will give their annual picnic at the amusement section of the park. It is estimated that 15,000 people will be there.

W. T. C. will be held at the Auditorium, 112, June 24. T. D. T. indicates a genuine interest in correct breeding, which is never boresome.

Q.—I spray for little green bugs which cover my sweet peas. 2. Will trying to soak out the seeds reduce the size? Why does some of it just sprout out and start to go to seed?—Mrs. C. S.

A.—1. Either a home made tobacco decoction or "Black Leaf 40" as described June 6, article No. 93. Repeat when necessary, spraying in the evening and rinsing in the morning. Roots crop, cultivate thoroughly, and plant early. 2. No, it is not the leaf lettuce that is purple, but the stems. It is what; if leaf lettuce it should be left to head itself. 3. It has arrived at maturity. Sowing in a nursery bed and transplanting the seedlings to the garden bed delays going to seed and insures proper heading. Some varieties are more prone to run to seed in warm weather than others.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

## Luncheon in Tower Building.

A luncheon will be given in the Tower building domestic science rooms today at 12:30 to Miss Agnes Foreman, chairman of the Cook county war savings drive, by the chairman of the department, Mrs. M. K. Armstrong.

The chairman are Mrs. P. J. O'Keefe, Mrs. G. R. Crossett, Mrs. Clarke Bennett, Mrs. J. E. Luckey, Mrs. James Prentiss, Mrs. A. H. Lamm, Mrs. Gladys Marr, Miss Josephine Fleming, Mrs. George Critchell, Mrs. John Thai, Mrs. W. D. Hurst, Mrs. Claribel Schmidt, Mrs. Dora Marie, and Mrs. M. E. Armstrong.

BY CORINNE LOWE

## Tribune Cook Book

BY JANE EDDINGTON.

## Food Cleanliness.

During the last year, probably, I have received a score or two of letters asking for advice when there has been failure in canning or drying. In at least half the cases I have wanted to reply that it was probably some kind of dirt that caused the failure.

Now, there are a good many sorts of dirt. There is dirt like sand and gravel, and loose and dust. As far as foods are concerned, there are various live and visible forms of dirt, like insects and bugs. There are also invisible and live kinds of dirt, like wild yeasts, bacteria, and molds. And, worse yet, there is invisible typhoid dirt and tubercular dirt that travels in various live and lively ways, on such carriages as mosquitoes, flies, and people. A clean cloth is kept over sauted butter, sauerkraut, etc., but unless frequently changed it is a dirty cloth.

Because I have seen so many one cannot categorically say that one operation was slovenly and disorder of the other sorts prevailed. I want people to go slower and more thoughtfully in this work than they went last year. Good canning and good drying cannot be done unless surgical cleanliness is observed in the operations.

A reminder of what those who manufacture food on a large scale do to be clean has come to me in reading an article on "Cure Beverage" in the June number of the American Food Journal. In reference to sanitary plant control it says:

Sanitary control in the preparation and packaging of beverages is of primary importance. In a cereal beverage plants effective means are employed to keep the plant clean and safeguard the product. All utensils, pipes, tanks, filters, and other equipment are cleaned and sterilized regularly.

Plates, walls, ceilings are kept scrupulously clean. And storage tanks are provided with the growth of putrefying or acid forming bacteria. All tanks subjected to heat are thoroughly cleaned immediately after they have been used. 250 barrels of good quality and 100 barrels of the poorest. Bacteria compounds are used whenever necessary and periodically hot caustic soda solutions are pumped through all pipe lines and tanks. The cooling equipment is cleaned and sterilized after each use.

Andy Rice—In a long, intimate talk with Sadie Cohen, her social and domestic activities.

George Damerel & Co.—The debutante Damerel sings and makes love to the society Miss Myrtle Vail in "The Little Liar," a minor prodigy of the Messrs. Hough and Adams, with airs by Tell Taylor. Mr. Damerel impersonates an artist entitled Guy Marcella.

Blossom Seeley—Miss Seeley, her mouth anointed excessively with wet, scarlet lip rouge, voices her song the physiognomy of too much makeup.

Edwin George—Juggling nonchalantly, the while he discourses with dry humor on the futility of life in vaudeville.

The class of the bill.

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George Damerel & Co.—The debutante Damerel sings and makes love to the society Miss Myrtle Vail in "The Little Liar," a minor prodigy of the Messrs. Hough and Adams, with airs by Tell Taylor. Mr. Damerel impersonates an artist entitled Guy Marcella.

Blossom Seeley—Miss Seeley, her mouth anointed excessively with wet, scarlet lip rouge, voices her song the physiognomy of too much makeup.

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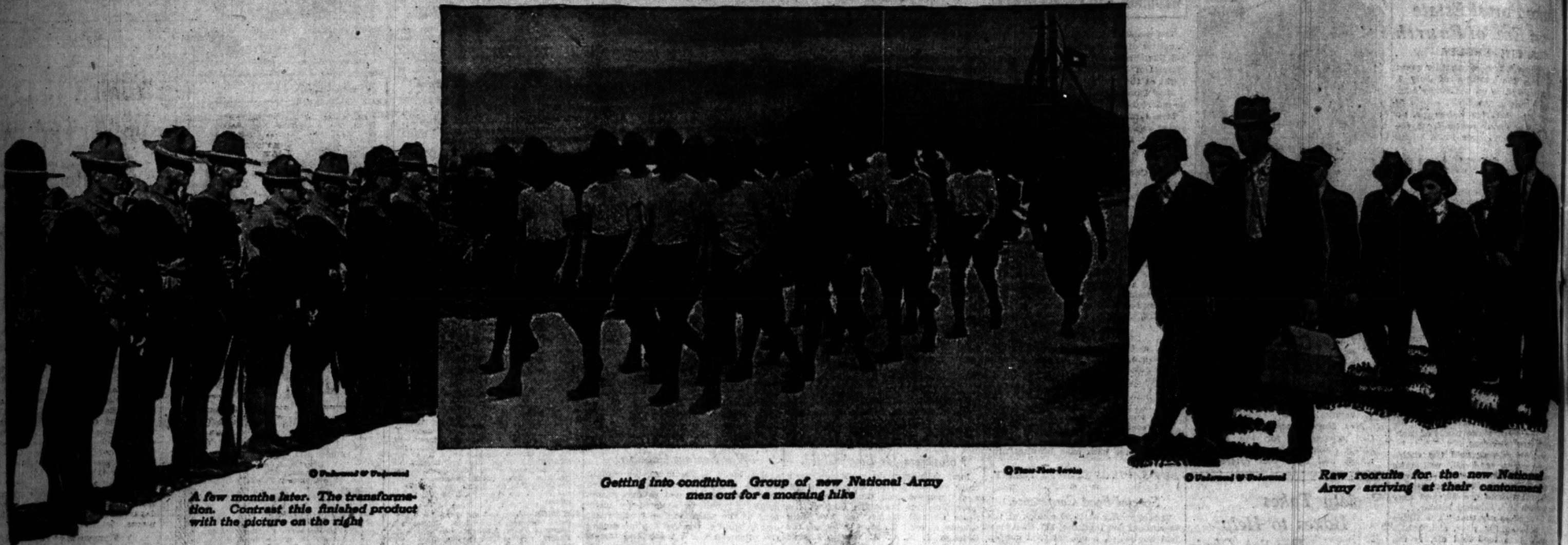
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Andy Rice—In a long, intimate talk with Sadie Cohen, her





© Universal & Universal  
A few months later. The transformation. Contrast this finished product with the picture on the right

© Photo File Service  
Getting into condition. Group of new National Army men out for a morning hike

© Universal & Universal  
Raw recruits for the new National Army arriving at their cantonment

# Remaking the physique of the nation

In the last twelve months, 1,500,000 men have quit their jobs and gone into training camps.

This is just the beginning. The draft bill places 10,000,000 men—40% of the male working population—on the list available for military service.

These men represent the pick, the physically fit, of the nation, yet in the training camps they are being remoulded completely. They are being raised to higher standards of physical perfection.

The army recognizes that whatever work there is to be done, a man must be in the best physical condition. Whether it is in an outpost of the trenches or at a desk in the Quartermaster's Department, strength, nerve, and endurance are necessary. All the men, therefore, must go through the same vigorous physical training in camp.

The energy and driving power of the army depends upon the stamina of each individual. The same is true

in industry. Gradually we are coming to realize the fact. *Army and Navy standards of health, character and personal efficiency will prevail in industry after the war.*

It is up to every man not in service to live up to the new war standards of efficiency. He can do this only by living up to the new physical standards.

A man does not have to be in an army camp to get sufficiently fit for his daily office work. He can do much by himself toward the improvement of his health. There is no better exercise for the business man than walking.

Every man can walk at least part of the way to his business every day.

## Conserve your energy

But the most important factor in building up health, is the conservation of your energy.

Most of the fatigue we suffer, and the personal inefficiency we blame ourselves for, result from ignorance of how to conserve energy. The average man wastes energy in thousands of different ways.

One of the biggest wastes arises from the fact that he doesn't fully realize he is in the 20th Century—the Age of Concrete, the age

of hard stone pavements and tile floors. Every step on hard pavements means a useless jar and jolt to your spine. This is fatiguing. Fatigue eats up strength.

The combination of hard leather heels on hard unyielding pavements not only discourages the average man from walking for wholesome exercise, but to those who must be on their feet all day, it works an actual harm.

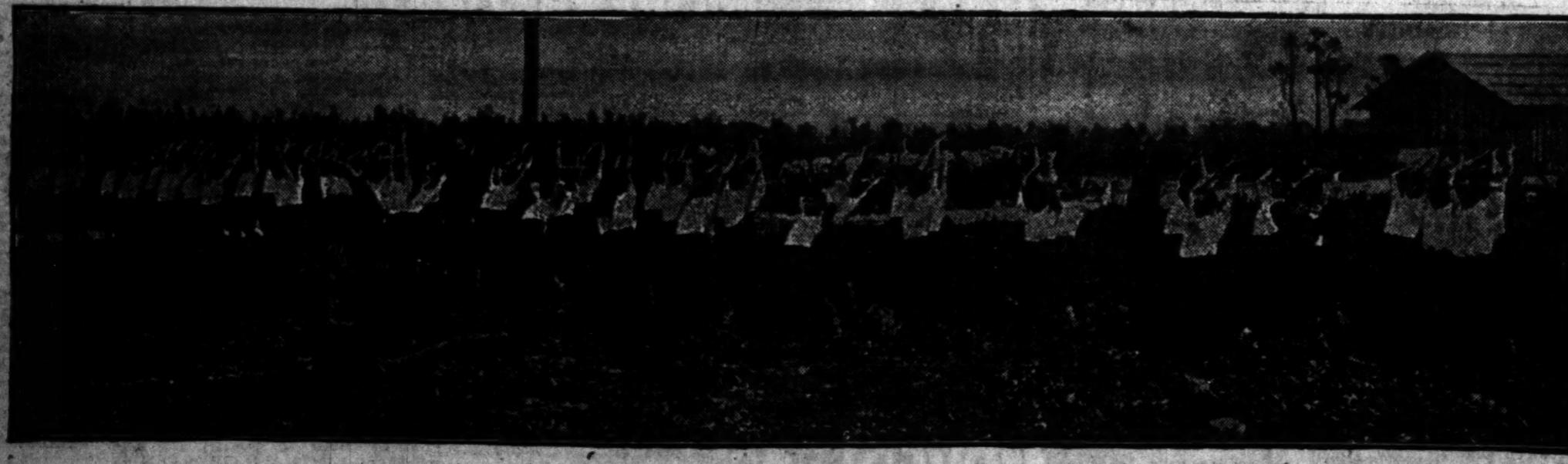
Besides jarring the spine and tiring out the nervous system, hard pavements and hard heels are one of the most frequent causes of flatfoot, a malady which has disqualified thousands of men from the Army and Navy.

Leather heels are no more suited to hard pavements than the sandals of ancient days. They are utterly out of keeping with the new standards of health and efficiency. As long as you continue to wear them, your physique suffers accordingly.

## The heels best suited for city wear

The heels best suited to modern hard pavements and floors, are O'Sullivan's Heels.

Because of our special process, O'Sullivan's Heels combine the greatest durability with the greatest resiliency. They are made of perfect heel material.



Morning setting up exercises at Camp Upton



© Universal & Universal  
Men of the First National Army going through their calisthenics



© Photo File Service

## LEVEE WORKERS ACCUSE MILITARY AIDS AT

Frameup Charged  
They Tell of  
by Inspectors

Immediately after own testimony, Acting Alcock yesterday opened on Second Deputy's office by calling in what old red light district.

Four of them were in rapid succession. Testimony was that m extorted money from jewelry, food, and drink indulged in orgies and lived with them in violation of the law. In each of the investigators protest.

Thoney Principle. They aimed principle. Thoney, morals inspector, Maj. Funkhouser is before the trial board, made charges against deputy inspector in Ackerman, Israel, Buckman, and a man.

"It's a frameup," ex when asked about the John H. Lyle, from main statement.

"It would be impossible," for him to give now. But any one of motives of the first and second place held and remain. Thoney men. The other two are trying to hide wouldn't tell their names which apparently were Alcock; by one of the was their former land unreasonable they were demanded of them in their records.

Backed by Vice Another attorney for also said that the woman by Ald. Lyle as the produced by some of the old red light district business there as card players. One of the was taken by these men to the chief's office of Sgt. Hugh McCaughan, temporary appraiser.

The first witness called Dvorak, who said she had moral houses in Chicago years, "has been compelled dozens times," and has frequently that she has number of times. She to the chief's office offered to testify in the

Tells of Pay

She said she had between \$100 and \$125 at that she gave Buckman month and \$30—the last month.

She also testified Christy, "a good \$500" and that she gave name and meals to Covo, named Bertha" in her time.

On cross-examination that Thoney and Christy upon her flat about and that they and other had raided her at her door. She said there were no when asked for details. She any date.

Old Charge. The second witness Howard, alias Woods, followed by two women mates of her flat, at Twenty-second street, that year W. C. De-moralized inspector, raise woman's place and she was protecting house of this old charge that Christy.

Although in 1914 she house and Capt. Ph. his department inspector army, that there was menberg's charges, affidavit to that effect by Raker, then assistant of, there were few instances on Thoney stand.

"I am doing this of the city, the people taxes," was one of statements on cross-examination to testify going to stamp out man like Thoney at the department.

Evidence Is Called

She said that she Alcock about a week this conversation, it was Alcock's summons Pearl Tyler and Marie to Alcock's office. Her statement was that her husband, Woods, on several occasions, said she was quantity. Pearl Tyler, raided nearly every

Before Chief Alcock was asked about number Maj. Funkhouser's old red light district and there about of criminal complaints against him at Woodlawn the district a "water

He refused to give name of witness would be kidnapped."

BUY SAVINGS ST

LEVEE WOMEN ACCUSE MAJOR'S AIDS AT TRIAL

Frameup Charged When They Tell of Graft by Inspectors.

Immediately after completing his own testimony, Acting Chief of Police Alcock yesterday opened his big attack on Second District Funkhouser and his office by calling in women from the old red light district as his witnesses. Four of them were put on the stand in rapid succession. Their combined testimony was that morale inspectors extorted money from them, accepted jewelry, food, and drinks from them, indulged in orgies in their apartments, and lived with them in open violation of the law. In exchange, they said, the investigators protected them from arrest.

Thoney Principal Target.

They aimed principally at Joseph A. Thoney, morale inspector, who with Maj. Funkhouser is under charges before the trial board. But they also made charges against several former deputy inspectors, including George Ackerman, Israel Buchowski, George Christie, and James M. Covo.

"It's a frameup," exclaimed Thoney when asked about the testimony, but he was stopped by his attorney, Ald. John H. Lyle, from making any further statement.

"It would be improper," said Ald. Lyle, "for him to give an interview now. But any one can judge of the motives of the first two women who said their places had been raided time and again by Thoney and these other men. The other two now are married and are trying to hide their past. They wouldn't tell their names or addresses, which apparently were furnished Chief Alcock by one of the first two, who was their former landlady. It is not unreasonable they would do anything demanded of them in order to conceal their records."

Backed by Vice Kings.

Another attorney for the defense said that the women referred to by Ald. Lyle as the "first two" were produced by some of the "kings" of the old red light district who are still in business there as cafés and dance hall proprietors. One of them, it was said, was taken by these men in an automobile to the chief's office at the request of Sgt. Hugh McCarthy, Chief Alcock's temporary appointee as morals inspector.

The first witness called was Sophie Dvorak, who said she had opened a morale class in Chicago six or seven months ago. She has been compelled to move a dozen times, and has been arrested so frequently that she has forgotten the number of times. She said she wanted to the chief's office voluntarily and offered to testify in the case.

Role of Payments.

She said she had given Thoney between \$100 and \$125 at different times; that she gave Buchowski a diamond locket and \$30—the latter less than a month ago.

She also testified that she gave Christy "a good \$500" in different payments and that she gave money, drinks, and meals to Covo, "who had a girl named 'Bertha' in her house at that time."

On cross-examination she admitted that Thoney and Christy laid a raid upon her flat about seven weeks ago and that they and other investigators had raided her at her different addresses in the old red light district. She said there were no witnesses to any of her payments and she resorted to an answer of "I don't remember" when asked for details. She refused to fix any dates.

Old Charge Revived.

The second witness was Lorraine Woods, alias Woods, and she was followed by two women who were inmates of her flats, at 8 and 10 East Twenty-second street, in 1914. During that year W. C. Dannenberg, then morale inspector, raided the Woods woman's place and charged that Thoney was protecting her. It was because of this old charge, it is supposed, that Chief Alcock left the department in 1914 and told Maj. Funkhouser and Capt. Philip R. Crispin, his department inspector, now in the army, that there was no basis to Dannenberg's charges, and made an affidavit to that effect before George L. Ritter, then assistant corporation counsel, there were few limitations to her attack on Thoney on the witness stand.

I am doing this now for the sake of the city, the people who have the names of one of her interesting statements on cross-examination as to her motives in testifying. "If you are going to stamp out vice, why put a man like Thoney at the head of the department?"

Evidence In Contradictory.

She said that she talked to Chief Alcock about a week ago, and it was this conversation, it was said, that led Alcock's summoning to his office Paul Tyler and Marie Stevens, former inmates of her flats. Both said they had started to give their addresses or their husbands' names.

Other witnesses contradicted Lorraine Woods on several points. Although the women said she was not raided frequently, Paul Tyler said the flat was raided nearly every week.

When Chief Alcock left the stand he was asked about numerous raids that Maj. Funkhouser's men made in the old red light district while he was in command there, and about the numerous criminal complaints while he was in command at Woodlawn in order to give the district a better crime record.

He refused to give the names of some responsive witnesses "for fear they would be kidnapped."

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

FIREMEN GIVE PROMOTERS 45% OF AID FUNDS

Trouble Brewing Over Alleged Collection Scandal.

MILLION LOST IN BLIND TRAILS OF LORIMER CRASH

Munday Refuses to Talk and Citation for Contempt Is Asked.

Efforts to trace more than \$1,000,000 of cash which went into the La Salle Street Trust and Savings bank and affiliated Lorimer-Munday institutions, prior to the crash in 1914, have proven fruitless. The big sum left the various institutions' vaults through devious transactions and the dealing of receivers, lawyers, and bankers, which have balked endeavors to trace it.

This sensational turn to the long drawn out banking scandal became public yesterday, coincident with the refusal of Charles B. Munday, convicted head of the defunct banks, to answer questions regarding his personal fortune before Master in Chancery Louis Behan. As he said it "might incriminate him." As a result the master in chancery made a report to the Circuit court yesterday, asking that Munday be held for contempt.

Accompanied by Firemen.

Each professional solicitor who is sent out is accompanied by a fireman in uniform and also carries a letter introducing him, signed by Capt. A. J. Kelly, secretary of the Firemen's Mutual Aid association. Every business house and numerous residences are being visited to appeal for funds to the new collection system.

"I know there are some knockers and they are firemen—the very men we are trying to help," Capt. Kelly said.

"We have signed a contract with a legitimate theatrical organization—the Metropolitan Features company. They are helping us collect the money and they are going to put on a big entertainment for us in the Auditorium next September."

Many Don't Want Tickets.

"The tickets are \$2 each and every man that contributes to our funds is entitled to as many tickets as his contribution will buy. Of course, there are many who just make a donation, as they don't want tickets for the entertainment to be set aside."

The troupe will be precipitated when Attorney Albert Fink for the Central Trust company asked Munday regarding his personal assets and liabilities in October, 1912.

"I refuse to answer," Munday snapped back. "I stand upon my constitutional rights."

"But you waived your constitutional rights and took the stand in your trial at Morris Ill., and testified," persisted Attorney Fink.

"There are indictments pending against me in the federal courts here now and I decline to answer any questions," Munday replied.

Where It Went a Mystery.

The big sum which left the various banks prior to the crash is said to have been taken from the vaults on involved deals. Since the failures expert examiners have been tracing these deals, but now admit being unable and unable to locate \$1,000,000 of the funds. Who got this money is a mystery. Munday now avers that not only did he not receive it but that his personal fortune, which he says amounted to between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 prior to his association with the banks, has been disipated.

Chief Buckley insisted that the firemen's organizations would get most of the funds collected.

No one could be found at the offices of the Metropolitan Features company at 17 Quincy street, who could speak with authority. An office employee said that the only men who could explain the working methods of the company were Benjamin Ross, H. Bloomfield, Ben Klar, and Mr. Cohn. None of them was in, it was said, and he didn't know where any of them live.

In regular Business Style.

According to a former solicitor for Receiver Niblack, an expert for Receiver Niblack, gave testimony as to the result of his investigations into the organization of various affiliated banks under Munday's direction.

"Of the \$250,000 capital and surplus of the A. H. Hill & Co. State bank there was \$141,250 paid in cash and good notes and \$108,250 representing two checks drawn by Munday on the banks of Smithboro and East Alton, caught at the La Salle Trust and never collected," he said.

Chief Buckley insisted that the firemen's organizations would get most of the funds collected.

No one could be found at the offices of the First Baptist church, the present Olivet church, the present First church and a new building yet to be erected under one church corporation.

The congregation of the First church has voted to accept the invitation of the Memorial Church of Christ, 729 Oakwood boulevard, to unite in worship there, and on Sept. 15 the First church and Sunday school will go there in a body. The Memorial church is a union church of Baptists and Disciples of Christ. Prof. Herbert L. Willett is pastor.

The Rev. William Holloway Main, pastor of the First church, said the First church congregation could not build in a new location during the war, but the congregation would hold together until some plan was decided on.

The purchases of the First church.

In 1878, costing \$25,000, the ground being valued at \$40,000 additional. The present sale price was \$35,000, the First church giving \$10,000 of the amount. The church was organized Oct. 19, 1883. It once occupied the present site of the Chamber of Commerce, Washington and La Salle streets. Later it moved to Wabash avenue and Hubbard court. Two of its most famous pastors were Dr. George C. Lorimer and Dr. F. P. Hanson.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Alcock Seeks Light on Patrolman's Transfer

Acting Chief Alcock has taken an interest in the transfer of Patrolman John Doshong to Cragin.

A letter from the police head to Capt. James Gleason of the Chicago avenue station and another to Doshong himself, recited the facts set forth yesterday in THE TRIBUNE and asked for a report upon the same.

Doshong was sent "to the woods" from the Chicago avenue station on June 7, just a week after he reprimanded Louis Choromokos, owner of the Athenic cabaret at 1821 North Clark street, for keeping his place open after hours.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Court Saves This Kaiser from Bearing Hated Name

"Kaiser as a cognomen is my idea of no name at all." This was the reason given yesterday by J. M. Kaye, coroner of Cook county to change his name. The petition was granted June 17.

Kaye is a member of the firm of Eiseman, Kaye & Co. formerly Eiseman, Kaiser & Co. of 22 South Franklin street, manufacturers of leather traveling goods.

"I had the change made for patriotic reasons," added Kaye, who says that he is all-American by birth and parentage.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

Said the Rooster to the Horse—

"Let's agree not to step on each other's toes."

ORRO

A HANDY MAN AROUND THE HOUSE



BAPTISTS TO PAY TRIBUTE TO FIRST CHURCH

THE REV. W. B. NORTON.

Chicago Baptists will meet this evening in the First Baptist church, Thirty-first street and South Park avenue, for a city-wide rally in recognition of the long and honorable history of the First Baptist church, which has been sold to the Negroes.

The congregation of the First church has voted to accept the invitation of the Memorial Church of Christ, 729

Oakwood boulevard, to unite in worship there, and on Sept. 15 the First church and Sunday school will go there in a body. The Memorial church is a union church of Baptists and Disciples of Christ. Prof. Herbert L. Willett is pastor.

The Rev. William Holloway Main, pastor of the First church, said the First church congregation could not build in a new location during the war, but the congregation would hold together until some plan was decided on.

The purchases of the First church.

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BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

AFTER 32 YEARS

Wife's Fondness for Dancing Causes Former Clergyman to Sue for Divorce.

ANCING and beer were hobbies of Mrs. Jensine Baum, according

to the testimony of her husband, Christian Baum, a former clergyman, who lives at 1171 Lyman street, Oak Park. After thirty-two years of wedded life he started divorce proceedings.

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BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

SUES HUSBAND'S RELATIVES FOR HIS LOST LOVE

SUIT for \$100,000 damages, resulting

from the alleged violation of the affection of her husband, was filed yesterday in the Circuit court by Mrs. Maud Du Breuil, known as vandeville at Berneice La Turier. She makes Mrs. Blanche Pettit, whom she named in her bill for separate maintenance, which she filed some months ago, one of the defendants and the mother and two brothers of her husband codefendants.

Mrs. Mattie J. Du Breuil, her mother-in-law, and Forest and Winfield Du Breuil, her brothers-in-law, she charges with having "aided, abetted, and financed" the affair of her husband with Mrs. Pettit. They live at \$400 Eggers buildings.

According to the wife, Du Breuil purchased for Mrs. Pettit many luxuries which she never paid for, including an automobile and a motor boat. She also charges him with having lived with her.

Mr. Arthur W. Bartholomew, her husband, is in the department store.

11 a. m.—Young women open booths in the department stores.

12 m.—Young women open booths in all the houses.

11 a. m.—Canvassers start work in the hotels and restaurants.

12 m.—Post offices employes and young women in army trucks parade through the loop streets.

7:30 p. m.—Canvassers start work at the summer gardens.

9 p. m.—Pledgetakers begin canvassing patrons of the theaters.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

STAATS-ZEITUNG AND PRESSE BOTH SUSPEND

The resignation of Robert H. Remond of 117 West Eighty-seventh street, principal of the Poe school, is in the hands of Supt. John D. Shoop. It will be accepted.

Mr. Remond had been summoned to Mr. Shoop's office to answer to charges made against him in a report sent to the superintendent by Orville T. Bright, district superintendent. Instead of appearing, he sent his resignation.

It is said Mr. Remond spent comparatively little time in the school and often left at 1:30 p. m. for the day.

This is not the first time he has been in trouble with the school authorities.

About a year ago he was transferred from the Gresham to the Poe school.



E, 1-0

ND FRED  
OT FIGHT  
BALTIMORE

## ROWDY TIGERS CLOSE TO RIOT AS SOX WIN, 3-0

Shellenback Limits  
Foes to Two Hits  
in Wild Fray.

BY JAMES CRUSINBERRY.

Detroit, Mich., June 24.—[Special.]—Hugh Jennings and his Tigers tried to beat the White Sox today by starting a riot, but the Sox won in spite of everything, the final count being 3 to 0, with major honors going to young Frank Shellenback, who allowed the Tigers with all their famous sluggers, only two base hits.

The rioting came in the eighth inning when the Tigers were thoroughly outdistanced by the Sox in the box office. They decided to try keeping their bats on their shoulders and two of them, Young and Cushman, succeeded in drawing passes before the youthful hurler detected the scheme. He then cut three over and struck out. That don't amount to much," reported Clark, "I saw the other day."

"Well," said Lee, "he is the champion of Staten Island."

"That don't amount to much," re-

ported Clark, "I saw the other day."

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

## LOW GROSS HONORS IN W. W. G. A. EVENT TO CORELLA LUKENS

BY JOE DAVIS.

Miss Corella Lukens of Edgewater won the Women's Western Golf association event at the Evanston Golf club yesterday, getting low gross of 90. Mrs. Elliot H. Evans of Evansville had low net of 90—10. Mrs. M. Pittman of Edgewater being second with 95—7.5. Mrs. F. V. Stover of Evanston won the prize for low score on six picked holes.

The tournament in the afternoon was won by Miss C. Lukens and Mrs. H. D. Fargo of Edgewater with a card of 65 gross, low net being taken by Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. Kirkland of Edgewater.

Players won off field.

After that Pitts was sent out to finish hitting for Bush, but the umpire must have been considerably scared by the roar, for Shellenback cut the first one right through the groove on Pitts and it was called a ball, whereupon the Sox had a little tantalizing time of their own.

Pitts then got two more balls and walked, but the boy hurler steadied in the crisis and got the side out with no scoring, and in the ninth the game was over.

Fortunately, but the crowd was still quiet over the row, and a lot of fans leaped madly over the railings to stand in a safe spot and see some one else slug the official.

Manager Jennings made it still tougher for the ump by striding over the field to get the left over balls, though the ump would have carried them directly to Jennings cut loose with a lot more language and gestures and was quickly helped out by the mob now formed in a circle around the official.

Fortunately, some of the players on each side with more sportsmanship in them than the traitor Mr. Jennings, got on all sides of the defenseless ump and walked with him through the dugout.

Sox Score Right at Start.

The Sox won the game right at the start. Murphy began with a single and Weaver bunted and was safe on the bad throw. Murphy then hit a single to right, where he scored as E. Collier from where he scored as E. Collier.

Next inning Risher led off with a two base hit. Schell, however, and Shellenback walked. Murphy popped out, after which Weaver poled a single, sending Risher home.

Schell's base running got the third singed and stole second and third, where he came home on Shellenback's sacrifice fly. Score: CHICAGO.

DRAFT BOARD'S  
WIRE RESCUES  
'CHICK' EVANS

Minneapolis, June 24.—Two rufe joints were handed Chick Evans of Chicago, national open golf champion, yesterday. The first consisted of Evans being taken into custody by agents of the department of justice because he was unable to produce a draft classification card.

After a two hours' wait at department of justice headquarters, Evans was released when a telegram was received from his draft board stating that the golf expert had been placed in class 3.

Wren K. Wood, Evans' partner, accompanied Chick to headquarters. Wood was not held, however, as he produced a citizenship card.

The second joint came when Evans and Woods, who came to here for the purpose of playing an exhibition for the benefit of the Red Cross, were beaten by George Sargent, professional, and Harry Lazz, state amateur champion, both of Minneapolis, 1 up.

The play was on even terms until the seventeenth hole, where Sargent held a 75 foot masher shot, bringing victory to the local players. He made the hole two under par. The play to third to get a left handed hit, in the game against the boy pitcher, Jones, got a blow.

Hill's two batters in the second was a hit to center which Cobb tried to catch. He came in on the tear, but killed the ball over into Eddie Collins' box.

Manager Howland is rather hard pressed for a pitcher. He may use Dennis bunched Pitts and sent R. Dennis to the third to get a left handed hit, in the game against the boy pitcher, Jones, got a blow.

Hill's two batters in the second was a hit to center which Cobb tried to catch. He came in on the tear, but killed the ball over into Eddie Collins' box.

DAMROSCHE WINS  
WILLET HANDICAP

Aquaduct, N. Y., June 24.—[Special.]—After having won three of his last four starts, the two most recent having successive victories, David J. Leary of Sun Flash II, went down to defeat in the Willet handicap, the feature race on the day when the horse was to be.

Coming from behind, instead of rushing to the front in the first part of the journey, as he had done in other races, Damrosc, from the stable of Commander J. K. L. Ross, showed a whirlwind of speed at the end, and running over his field, won easily by two lengths. The Potomac stable's Eller, second, and might have been first had not been bumped in the final stretch.

This old horse just managed to last long enough to take second money from Sun Flash II by a nose.

Mrs. Gavin Meets Defeat  
in Play with Pro Golfer

Denver, Colo., June 24.—Mrs. W. A. Gavin of Philadelphia, woman champion, was defeated in an exhibition golf match benefit for the French ambulance fund today to Walter Clark, professional, at the Denver Country Club, 3 up. Mrs. Gavin made the course in 83 and Clark in 75. More than \$800 was raised for the ambulance fund.

The race, which was over the mile route, was run in 13:44.

BUY SAVINGS STAMPS TODAY.

## TALES OF A TEE-BOX TOURIST



## SAILORS' GUARD AT FINALS OF 'TRIBUNE' MEET

Detail of 50 Jackies to  
Police the Grant Park  
Course Saturday.

BY WALTER ECKERSON.

Appreciating the importance of the Tribune's playground athletic tourney, the finals of which will be held in Grant Park on Saturday afternoon, Capt. Edward A. Evers of the receiving ship Commodore, U. S. N. will order a detail of fifty bluesjackets to guard the course and prevent tents for the boys who have earned the right to compete for Chicago's playground championship.

Capt. Evers, who is a firm believer in athletics, especially contests for boys, readily consented to lend a hand when approached for the request. He was asked to send one half the number who will be detailed, but said that more may be needed.

Shows What Boys Are Made Of.

"I have followed the Tribune tourney very closely," Capt. Evers said. "It is just the thing need to encourage the boys to take part in vigorous outdoor exercise. The boys should be trained to fight and any sport they are made of. Our boys should be helped in every way to compete in some branch of sport, because I firmly believe exercise in some form will be made compulsory for the boys after this great war. If I can spare the time I will be detailed, but said that

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## ROADS COMPLAIN OF SYSTEM OF SHIFTING FUNDS

One Company Lends to U.S. at 4%; Pays 6% to Fill Void.

Some of the railroads with surplus in their treasury at the time the government took over the operation of roads complain in the shifting of funds from one corporation to another. The railroads have been obliged to borrow on their own credit to make up for the diversion to other properties. On such use of a company's credit the government allows 4 per cent.

There are several instances of roads, a large western system that has been obliged to borrow at 6 per cent to fill the void. Lending money to the government at 4 per cent and paying 6 per cent to replace it for company use is regarded as a present unfavorable feature of government policy in handling the properties.

**Paying More than 6 Per Cent.**

It is not known that Union Pacific has loaned the government anything, but that corporation is through the sale of \$20,000,000 notes paying much more than 6 per cent to meet its requirements. The notes are to be offered to the public at 8%. It is probable that the railroads' compensation is 4% or 3 per cent, so that the result is that the company cannot be much better than 10, while it is paying 6 per cent on par.

There is some talk among bankers of a little easier position of the general money market in New York. There is, however, no quotable change in rates except in the call loan market, which happened to be easier yesterday than for some days, the ruling rate being 1% per cent.

**No Suggestion of Higher Rates.**

The semi-annual dividend and interest disbursements to be made on July 1 are causing no suggestion of higher rates, and the money market is in a position to regard as being easy.

With the purchase of \$6,000,000,000 of treasury certificates in eight weeks, it is expected to absorb most of the credit which otherwise would be in competition in the next sixty days.

One of the results of subscription to treasury certificates is expected to be the maintenance of a 6 per cent rate on the government's trust funds and in overlooking the needs of commercial borrowers, but the calls from the government are so continuous that the present charge for money could not be maintained but for ability to resubmit at the federal reserve banks. This in turn is causing an expansion of credit that as usual makes the purchasing power of the dollar, employed in any capacity, less.

**B. O. of N. J. Loses Foreign Trade.**

President Bedford of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey said in Pittsburgh yesterday that the company's business in the Balkans, Rumania, and the business it did at one time in Germany has been swept away either by the seizure of the company's property by invading armies or by the commanding of the vessels which the company had used to carry its products to consumers in different parts of the world. Also he said that fifteen of the company's ships of thirty-two vessels have been sunk.

But Mr. Bedford announced that the war has put American business upon a cooperative plan and is relegating the old competitive scheme of things.

He pledged all the efforts of the Standard Oil company to the nation's interest.

**July List of 6% Mortgages and to 5% Bonds.**

For distribution. Our booklet "How For- Farm Mortgages Are will be sent on request.

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**ROOTH FISHERIES**

Reviewed in our special letter "60" on page

**TO-THE-MINUTE OIL NEWS**

Issued every day in New York. Write for latest news which gives a comprehensive article on the **ELPS RUBBER SITUATION**.

For information on **gold**, **silver**, **cotton**, **wool**, **textiles**, **rubber**, **oil**, **minerals**, **metals**, **mining**, **forests**, **fisheries**, **agriculture**, **etc.** see **TO-THE-MINUTE OIL NEWS**.

**C. H. FORSTER**, Secretary

June 24th, 1918.

**for Steel Corporation**

regular meeting of the Directors

of 1920, the dividend is payable

to stockholders of record

on June 24th, 1918.

**Dividends**

Am. Bk. 185 185 185

Am



## WANTED-MALE HELP.

Boys-Office and Factory.

## BOYS.

## PERMANENT POSITIONS.

## STEADY WORK.

## SWIFT &amp; COMPANY.

## GENERAL OFFICES.

## UNION STOCKYARDS.

## GOOD ADVANCEMENT.

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## BOYS

## FOR OFFICE BOYS.

Ages 16 to 18.

Must be at least grammar school graduates.

Apply in person.

Western Electric Co., Inc., 48th-st. &amp; 24th-st.

## BOY - OVER 16 YEARS OF

age, in our C. O. D. return goods section; no experience necessary; permanent position with excellent chance for advancement. Apply Auditing Dept., 9th floor, center.

ROTHSCHILD &amp; COMPANY, State, Jackson, Van Buren.

## BOYS,

AGE 16 OR OVER WITH COMMERCIAL DIVISION CLERKS IN SEVERAL OFFICES OF THE UNITED COAL MINING MACHINERY BUSINESS.

TO BOYS OF MORE THAN AVERAGE ABILITY - PERMANENT CONNECTION WITH THE COMPANY FOR ADVANCEMENT IS OFFERED.

GOODMAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, HALsted-st. and 48th-st.

## BOYS.

WE CAN USE A FEW BRIGHT BOYS OVER 16 TO WORK DURING VACATION. GOVERNMENT WORK.

TO LEARN - ASSEMBLING AND LIGHT CLOTHING CUTTERS WILL PAY TO WORK WITH GOOD CHANCE FOR ADVANCEMENT. Apply Auditing Dept., 9th floor, July 1st.

MASTER NOW. EUGENE DUNIGAN CO., FURNITURE AND SHELF.

BOYS - 16 YRS. OF AGE AND OVER, positions as office assistants; good opportunity for advancement; those with high school training preferred. Apply JOHN SEXTON &amp; CO., 852 W. Illinois-st.

Boys - 16 to 20 years, as men exp. unassisted. HOTEL BRADY, 111 W. Randolph-st. BRIGHT, IN INDUSTRIAL BRIGHT, with bicycle to deliver toy with bicycle to deliver small packages. Al Abraham, 4105 Irving Park-blvd. Call from 7:30-9 a. m. or 4:30-6 p. m.

HART-PARR COMPANY, CHARLES CITY, IOWA.

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On power switchboards; must understand theory of polyphase connections; state experience and salary expected. Address Y P. Tribune.

DRAFTSMEN - EXPERIENCED DESIGNERS IN PLASTIC AND CONVEYOR WORK; also drafting experience and opportunity, permanent position. State and give name and address. Address Y P. Tribune.

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The apartment

is a serviceable

station or busi-

COURT APTS.

GRINDMEYER-AY.

and come

American L. st.

Agent on com-

RENT-STORES.

RENT-STORES-DOWNTOWN.

RENT-STORES.

RENT-STORES.

RENT-STORES-SOUTH.

**AUTOMOBILES-GASOLINE.**  
**MITCHELL**  
USED CAR DEPT.

**AUTOMOBILES-GASOLINE.**  
**MARMON**  
USED CAR DEPT.

**AUTOMOBILES-GASOLINE.**  
Drive Your Own Car.  
The Army Needs the  
Chafeurs.

**AUTOMOBILES WANTED.**  
**HIGHEST**  
**CASH PRICES**

For

junk,

wrecked

or

used

cars

in any

condition.

WE ARE THE LARGEST

WRECKERS

IN THE

WORLD.

OUR PARTS DEPARTMENT IS THE

LARGEST

IN THE

COUNTRY.

FOR

EVERY

CAR

MADE

FOR

1918

WE

HAVE

THE

LARGEST

ASSORTMENT

OF

PARTS

ON

HAND

AT ALL

BODIES

AND

TOPS

FOR

ANY

CAR

FOR

1918

WE

CAN

SELL

TO

YOU

FOR

1918